BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1855.....NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do	6	do.....do.....do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do.	do	6	do—renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	o	12	o.....do.....do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the fir.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON. JAMES C. SMITH.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to get up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provender, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 294-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep Horses for any length of time.—*Price* 50 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23 C. MYERS.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. GARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & McKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J. KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.
ORDERLD, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.
Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address
D. B. JOHNSON.
April 6.—31-4m Harrells' Store, N. H. Co., N. C.

WANTED,
TO employ immediately, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small school. Applicants should be well qualified to teach the branches usually taught in Female Seminaries. Address Jos. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, N. C, stating terms, &c.
April 30. 201-4td-35-wtf.
Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, copy 3t, and send bill to this office.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOODS CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barèges, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambries and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
THE undersigned being about to make a change in their business, would call the attention of persons in want of such articles, to their splendid stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., which they are determined to sell for CASH, at a small advance on cost. The Goods are all new, and just laid in for the Spring and Summer trade. To all persons indebted, they would respectfully ask them to call and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given;—the business must be closed by 15th of July next. H. FLEISHMAN & CO.
May 1st, 1855. 202-12td-35-4tw.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY,
WHO may visit Wilmington, will not only find the *Largest and best Assortment of Clothing* at Scott & Baldwin's, but they will also be enabled to select from the assortment of UMBRELLAS one of the best made articles ever offered. Scott & Baldwin are the sole agents for one of the LARGEST UMBRELLA MANUFATORIES in the United States, and can sell Scotch, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas at astonishingly low figures. Don't fail to buy at this House.
April 13th, 1855. 32-tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Resolved, That after the first day of June next, we will not purchase Turpentine or Tar from the Inspectors of the same; but will purchase directly from the producers or their agents, if the agents be not an Inspector.
Resolved, That the brokerage for selling Turpentine and Tar shall be not to exceed one cent per bbl; and the Inspector shall be selected by the purchaser, and the brokerage paid by him. GEO. DAVIS, Sec'y.
May 7, 1855.—207-3t-36-t1J

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1855.
THOS. J. JONES vs. DANIEL MAXWELL. } ATTACHMENT.
In this case it is ordered by the Court that public advertisement, for six weeks, be made for the said Daniel Maxwell to personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to replevy the property levied on by virtue of said Attachment, to wit:—"On all the standing timber trees of the dimensions of thirteen inches square, thirty feet from the stump, on four hundred acres, (more or less,) of land in Bladen County, it being a part of a certain tract of land containing one thousand acres, and laying in both Bladen and Columbus Counties, the fee simple of which belongs to Neill Buie, of Bladen County, and also on the rights of the said Daniel Maxwell to cut and carry away the said timber from that part of the said land which lies in Bladen County, for and during the term of the said Maxwell's lease thereon, which expires January 1st, 1859; and likewise on the said Daniel Maxwell's lease, right and interest in and on the afor said land and timber trees."
And to plead to, answer and demur to the said Attachment, or final judgment will be rendered against him for the full amount of Plaintiff's claims, and the property levied on sold to pay the same.
Witness F. F. Cumming, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of May, A. D., 1855.
F. F. CUMMING, C. C. C.
Elizabethtown, N. C., May 12, 1855—37-6t. Pr. adv. $7½

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick Co., May 18, 1855.
BENJAMIN LUDLUM vs. M. HOLDEN. } Attachment levied on land and personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, that the defendant in the above action is not now an inhabitant of this State—the said defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before me within thirty days from the day hereof, then and there to plead answer or replevy; otherwise judgment will be granted according to law.
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, J. P.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., his boy JACK. He is 27 years old, about 5 ft. 8 in. high; weighs about 150 lbs; is quick spoken; was raised by Mr. Fred. Barfield, of Sampson County, and recently purchased in Wilmington, of Mr. L. C. King. Said boy will probably make his way to the place he was raised, as he has a wife in the vicinity. The above reward will be paid to any one to lodge him in Wilmington Jail, or at my residence near Moore's Creek Bridge.
May 18, 1855.—37-tf A. J. MOTT.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 138, of the Ancient Order of York Masons, located at Long Creek, will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1855.
An address will be delivered by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.
Brethren of other lodges, and the public at large, are hereby respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.
May 25, 1855.—48-td M. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1855.
Henry Best, Jr. vs. John K. Taylor; Original Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal—a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington—for six successive weeks, notifying the said John K. Taylor to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of August next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.
Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
May 25, 1855. Pr. adv'g $5 38-6w.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on the 25th of May, and continue from day to day till the 2nd of June.
The Commencement Sermon will be preached on Sunday the 3rd, by the Rev. Turner M Jones, President of Greensboro' Female College. The Annual Address will be delivered on Monday the 4th, by the Rev. C. F. Dunn, of South Carolina Conference.
The Session closes Monday evening with a concert.
May 8th. 208-t1stj.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WILSON INSTITUTE.
MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.
TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:
The same as in the Male.
EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.
The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.
Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Manchego, Straw, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes. Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantations and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

LARGE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the undersigned by Bunyan Barnes, they will expose to public sale, at Black Creek Depot, in the County of Wilson, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, and from day to day until all the property is disposed of, the life estate of the said Bunyan Barnes, in a tract of land in Johnston county, called the Chasey Pierce land, adjoining the lands of Sally Pierce and others, containing about 200 acres, and the following lands in Wilson county: one tract called the John Rowe land, about 370 acres; the Aycock tract, about 100 acres; and the home tract 370 acres, all near Black Creek Depot. Also, one turpentine still and fixtures at Beulah, Johnson county; one do. at Ichabod Pearson's, and one at Black Creek; a number of spirit barrels, staves, headings, coopers' tools, &c.; nine slaves, men, boys and women; one good blacksmith, and two distillers, and one set of blacksmith's tools; three slaves to be hired 'till the 1st of January next. Stock of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep; one cotton gin; household and kitchen furniture; farming utensils; one carriage, waggons, carts, lot of plank, corn and fodder, bacon, bricks, brick machine, moulds, &c. Two shares of stock in the W. & W Railroad and two do. in the W. & M. Railroad; store, lot and house at Black Creek; large stock of dry goods, groceries, &c., and divers other articles.
Terms—credit from 9 to 18 months—bond with approved security, bearing interest from date.
JONATHAN BARNES,
JAMES BARENS.
May 18th, 1355 217-6t 38ts

TO OVERSEERS.
WANTED, a married man, with a small family, to take charge of a plantation. One that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, and *understands* farming and managing negroes, can get steady employment by enquiring at THIS OFFICE.
May 25. 38-2t

UMBRELLAS!
TO those who purchase Umbrellas we would say that the Emporium is *the* place to buy; they have a larger and better assortment of sizes, colors, and qualities *than any other establishment in the State*, as inspection will prove. We buy in very large quantities, and sell at such prices that no other house in town can compete with us
May 25. C. MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium.

[*From the London Times, April 27.*]

The War Policy of Alexander and Nicholas Contrasted,

The war which broke out between England and France, after the peace of Amiens, though separated from the preceding struggle by so short an interval, was in its nature essentially a new war. The end of the former struggle was the counteraction of the Republican propaganda throughout Europe—the object of the second was resistance to the astonishing talents and boundless ambition of Napoleon. In the same way it would, as it seems to us, be a mistake to suppose that the war which we are, since the termination of the Conference at Vienna, called to wage against the Emperor of Russia is by any means the same contest as that the checkered fortunes of which have during the last year raised us alternately to the highest hope and overwhelmed us in the deepest depths of despondency. A new Sovereign has ascended the throne, and maxims of a new and more audacious policy seem to prevail. The Emperor Nicholas commenced the war against Turkey by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, under the impression that it was impossible to effect a union between England and France, or to concentrate upon himself the energies of two Powers so seldom hitherto ranged on the same side. Had the Czar thought otherwise, there is very good reason to believe that Menschikoff would never have been sent to Constantinople; Gortschakoff would never have crossed the Pruth, and we should have been spared the slaughter and the misery which will render the year 1854 memorable in the annals of the human race. Indeed, so soon as the Emperor had discovered his

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland.

The Town Subscription.

We notice from the proceedings of a meeting of the Commissioners of Town, held at the office, May 28th, 1855, that the order of the 10th inst., providing for the opening of polls on the 7th of June, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of authorizing a subscription by the Commissioners of Town of a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, has been rescinded; the time of holding the election postponed to the 14th June—one week later—and *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* substituted for *Four Hundred Thousand Dollars*.

Believing, as we do, that the question is narrowed down to subscription or no road, and that a smaller amount cannot be got along with, we shall certainly go for the Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, fully aware of all the objections which may be urged against all corporate subscriptions for purposes outside of the town limits. Two Hundred Thousand Dollars will, we feel pretty certain, receive an affirmative vote—a vote of two-thirds, as required by law; and we cannot but think that the Commissioners have acted wisely in placing that limit upon the authority asked, for we most sincerely believe that to have adhered to more would have ensured the inevitable defeat of the whole project.

The times *are* hard, and the temporary pressure of county taxation on account of the Jail and Bridge is so severely felt as to render the thought of any increase painful, but we think, nay, we feel sure that the benefits to arise from the construction of this great public work will more than over-balance any temporary inconvenience or even loss. We have very little question but that the affirmative vote will be a full one. It would not do for us to refuse a reasonable sum for so great an object, or to have to reproach ourselves in the future with our own apathy or want of spirit when the opportunity was offered to us.

☞ "Sam" certainly exhibited himself to little advantage at Washington city on Saturday last. On the evening of that day a crowd assembled in front of Brown's Hotel, where Mr. Wise was staying, the marine playing in compliment to that gentleman. After repeated calls Mr. Wise was introduced to the auditory from the balcony, and was greeted with applause by his friends and hisses and groans by the Know Nothings. His attempts to speak were drowned by groans, bawling and indecent interruptions by the defeated Samuelites. The compliment designed to be paid Mr. Wise by his friends was defeated by the insulting conduct of his foes. The desire of the public to listen to the renowned orator was disappointed, and a friendly meeting broken up by hostile rowdies. We give the close of the scene as we find it in the telegraphic columns of the Virginia and Baltimore papers:

"Turning to his friends he then said:—I must thank you, my friends, for the compliment you expected to pay me.—[Cries, go on.] No, I shall not go on, my lungs won't permit me. [Renewed invitations to go on.] And I will conclude by saying, that here, in Washington, freedom of speech was not allowed by the tyrant and dictator and the dark lantern of oligarchy which ever seeks to oppress.

Mr. Wise then withdrew amid the applause of friends and the joy of foes. Crowds rushed into the hotel to congratulate him, and for an hour the know-nothings continued their noises outside, when, weary of their performances and hoarse with bawling, they dispersed."

This seems to be one of "Sam's" ways of getting up. By the way, talking of getting up remind us of that very funny little story published a few weeks since, in the Herald of this place. The scene was laid *somewhere* in Virginia, and it happened *sometime* or other during the canvass,—Mr. Wise called upon any Know-Nothing, if present, to show himself, but none responded until an old gentleman got upon his aged legs, and quietly pronounced these thrilling and mysterious words, "get up Sam," and two-thirds—three-fourths, or perhaps seven-eighths of the crowd "arose." Pity the services of that venerably suppositious person could not have been specially engaged for the season, for somehow "Sam" did not get up *quite* so strong on the day of election. He seems to be stronger in bravado than in voting, can break up a public meeting much easier than an election.—"Rise up, Sam," but oh, don't get up to insult a public speaker, the chosen Governor of a great State, else will the world say "Sam" that after all you are very unworthy to govern the country, since you cannot govern your own lawless propensities.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—Whatever may be said about General Washington's aversion to foreign adventurers we must fully coincide in. Everybody coincides in. The Kossuth's and the Gavazzi's, and the hosts of other spouters of that sort have already received a cold shoulder from the Democratic States of the South, while they have been be-feted and idolized in the present homes of Know-Nothingism at the North. But General Washington gave practical evidence that he went for no indiscriminate proscription of good *American citizens*, because of the place of their birth. His favorite councillor and one of his leading appointees was Alexander Hamilton, a citizen of foreign birth. Morris, the self-sacrificing financier of the Revolution, was another. Burke, the revolutionary Governor of North Carolina, was also of foreign birth, as were many other North Carolina worthies of those days.

The adopted citizens of the country are as anxious as any other citizens, if not indeed more anxious than most, for the adoption of every fair and legal means to put a full stop to frauds or abuses of the naturalization laws. They are anxious to guard the franchises they themselves have attained under the laws of their country, for theirs it is, and they have none other—they have solemnly renounced all others. They desire that no man shall be admitted to citizenship who is not proved in the manner by law to be worthy of that boon. But all the requisitions of the law having been complied with, all its duties having been fulfilled, as citizens they demand that its rights should be secured to them. That no brand of inferiority should be placed upon them. And a little reflection will prove conclusively that the adopted citizen who so lightly estimates the rights he has acquired as to be insensible to any attempts, open or covert, to deprive him of such rights, is unworthy of the name of a freeman; is a dangerous member of any community, and may easily be turned into a fitting tool for the designs of those who might seek to abridge the rights of others and of the people at large. That man is not to be trusted.

QUEER.—Ex-Gov. Smith, commonly known as "Extra Billy," came out against Wise, and was looked upon as a sort of K. N., or doubtful Democrat. Nevertheless the K. N's run a candidate against him for Congress, R. J. Barbour. Smith beat Barbour. Now how did the election go? It is certain that the K. N. Candidate was beaten, and Billy insists that *he* is a Democrat. With whom does the victory remain.!

Redemption of the Public debt for the Week ending May 26, 1855.

Loan of 1842	$5,000
" 1846	2,000
" 1847	5,250
" 1848	9,000
Total	21,250

SLAVERY IN THE CHURCHES.—We notice that the unfortunate slavery question has been creeping into the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, now or recently in session at St. Louis. We notice in the proceedings of the 22nd inst., the following:

On the 22nd instant the Moderator, by request, laid before the Assembly, the following preamble and resolution adopted by the General Association of New York:

"Whereas, The silence of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, N. S., at its last session, on the subject of slavery, has seemed to this body to be a retrograde movement, calculated to excite alarm in the minds of the friends of humanity and religion, therefore,

"Resolved, That our delegate to that body be instructed to express our apprehensions on this subject, and to assure them that we hold in abhorrence all such inaction, and that in continuing our correspondence with ecclesiastical bodies having churches in slave-holding States, we do it the rather that we may bear our continued and earnest testimony against the sin of slave holding than to express the least acquiescence in so great wickedness."

Abolitionism and every other ism seems to have made its last and mightiest stand in the churches at the North, and if the Union ever should be dissolved it will be mainly owing to the degeneracy and demagogueism of the Northern pulpits. We cannot say that the tone of our national politics has been improved by the infusion of the preacherly element; neither do we think that the standing or influence of our churches is much elevated by the mingling of their pastors with the political contests of the day. Some little amusement has been afforded of late days here by the earnest endeavors of a reverend gentleman to get up a K. N. lodge in the neighborhood of Scott's Hill, in this county. Somehow or other he did not quite succeed. We beg of him to keep to the legitimate duties of his honored and honorable vocation, and not attempt the uncongruous mixture of politics and religion. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient. The Lord has called men of all kindreds and tongues, and it is not for his professed minister to say that any whom *He* hath chosen is common or unclean.

An Unhappy Dog.

We saw a dog Wednesday marched in with all due solemnity to be fitted with a muzzle by Mr. J. J. Conoley, "as the law directs," and a dog less proud of his single article of dress, it would be difficult to find Unlike the Queen of the Foo Foo Islands who felt the glories of the toilet when arrayed in a bead necklace, *and nothing else*, our quadrupedal friend appeared as much ashamed as a Georgia Major in the spurs and shirt-collar costume of his country might feel if suddenly introduced to the Empress Eugenie, and all her court in full regalia. Had he seen his own figure in a glass he would no doubt have fainted at the sight of himself, a free and independent son of a ——— female dog—reduced to that extremity—not able to bite a flea, nor chew a piece of live hog. The thing is cruel.

If there were any truth in the old proverb, and every dog had, in fact, his day, when that dog's day came round he would certainly have all the commissioners muzzled to see how *they* would like it. Let any member of the said worshipful body just fancy himself a dog for a short time, with a flea population that would entitle him to apply for admission into the Union as a State, and his mouth tied up so that he could have no chance to bite back again—could not return the "fire in the rear"—could not even howl without a nasal twang, and see if he wouldn't turn melancholy and misanthropic, sullen and surly, and go mad out of spite. Why, take anybody with a flee in each boot, and he is miserable beyond description; but a dog with at least one family on each square inch of his carcass, and his mouth tied up, presents a picture of abject misery and hopeless tribulation too painful to contemplate. It is a usual saying, when any one goes away totally out of sorts, that he has gone off with a flea in his ear. Fleas in all ages have furnished synonyms and illustrations of annoyance. In Oriental countries they are still more ferocious than in this Western hemisphere, and no doubt the extreme fleainess of the Ishmaelite has been the means of perpetuating his leading characteristic of having his hand against every man, and every man having his hand against him. It may be laid down as certain that no nation can devote itself to the steady pursuits of industry until it has in some way got rid of the fleas; and consequently it would be folly to expect the flea-ridden Bedouin to settle down quietly to make a living. Who *could* keep quiet under the circumstances? The romance of semi-barbarism is inevitably connected with the "institution" of fleas. The Arab of the cities, subjected to the deteriorating influences of clean linen, is quite a degenerate animal, content ignobly to cheat, while his wild brother of the desert is a magnanimous robber and cut-throat. No doubt the extremely pugnacious spirit of the "age of chivalry" was mainly owing to the want of clean under-clothes among the knights, who, cased up in armor, and covered with unscratchable fleas, must necessarily have been restless and blood-thirsty. Indeed a dog with a leathern muzzle, and a Norman knight with a sheet-iron one, must have been in pretty much the same defenceless condition. Both had their tempers ruined.

There is little chance for any quiet permanence or productive industry in the republics of South America until this great plague of their lives shall have been conquered. It is all nonsense to talk about political causes. These little back-biters keep them uneasy.

☞ The amount of nonsense which is deliberately put forth by men who are or ought to be intelligent, is perfectly mortifying. We notice in the last Fayetteville Argus, a repetition of a stale and ridiculous assertion or assumption, which common sense repudiates. After talking about the comparative increase of Northern strength, by means of foreign emigration, the Argus asserts that Know-Nothingism proposes to disarm that emigration of its powers of aggression. Now, everybody knows that aggregate population and not aggregate citizenship is the basis of representation in Congress, and that the relative strength of the North to the South would not be lessened one iota, by disfranchising every foreign born citizen in the country. Why, negro population at the North enters fully into the "Federal basis," even where they are not allowed to vote. Population and not actual citizenship is the basis, and Know Nothingism by simply disfranchising white men and franchising negroes as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, will not in any way alter that basis.

PROFESSOR BACHE.—This gentleman, the able and popular Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, arrived Tuesday, we believe, in our town.—We regret having been out when he called at our sanctum. He spoke to our Associate Editor, Mr. Price, in highly encouraging terms of the progress of our bar improvement, every step of which more than verifies the prediction of favorable results, and puts final success beyond a peradventure. It will be necessary for the next Congress to make a further appropriation for the continuance of the work, and we sincerely trust that whatever the complexion of that body may be, in other respects, that its favorable attention may be directed to this great and meritorious work. The town is about to go in debt to bring trade here. Let it have an outlet of suitable capacity.

A FARM.—Michael L. Sullivan, an Illinois farmer, it is said, is about to plant 10,000 acres of land in corn.

☞ We have to-day little of news and less of politics, and for once, at least, we are glad of it. We are not polemically inclined. We are victorious in Virginia, and certainly will be in North Carolina, and can therefore afford to be good-natured, not to say magnanimous. We can excuse the snappishness of our K. N. neighbors as they feel the ground giving way under them, and even their little cross-grained attempts to break their fall affect us not. Jordan is a hard road to travel, and the weary wayfarer must be expected to growl a little. It is human nature

But, what we meant to say in the beginning, was in reference to the town subscription. From some things in our town cotemporaries, it would seem as if a desire existed to create the impression that the Democrats, as a party, wanted to make this a party question. A correspondent of the Commercial, of a few days since, over the signature of Black River, talks of the course of prominent Democrats here as opposed to this subscription; and some time last week, we think, the Herald alluded to a report said, by that paper, to have been gotten up to defeat the subscription, to the effect that "Sam" had resolved to put the four hundred thousand through—such report, of course, purporting to have been gotten up by the opposition to the said "Sam."

Now, we don't believe a word of any Democrat having sought to make this a party question. In all the considerations advanced by us there was not one based upon party grounds—there was not one in which we are not certain that prominent Whigs as well as Democrats agreed with us—there was not one that was not based upon a regard for the general interests of the town and even of the subscription, which unless reduced in amount would certainly have been killed off.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Empire City arrived here this morning with Havana dates of the 23d, which have already been received at New Orleans.

The San Jacinto was to leave Havana on the 24th. The steamer Fulton and the sloop-of-war Cyane were at that port.

General Concha has returned from his journey into the interior.

The prisoners who have been confined on the Hulk, with some few exceptions, have received passports to proceed to Spain.

The yellow-fever and small pox are prevailing to a considerable extent.

The acting United States consul has issued a circular of warning to American sailors.

[From the N. O. True Delta.]

Massachusetts Abolitionists.

Our cotemporaries, hard put to find excuses for the rampant treason of their Massachusetts friends and allies, are dreadfully exercised at present in efforts of elaborate laudation of Governor Gardner, as if the spasmodic sense of justice of that functionary in a solitary case or two, amply compensates for a life-long adhesion to factions whose only bond of allegiance and fidelity to each other is found in their treasonable designs against the constitution and the Union. That Gardner should have hesitated to obey the mandate of the Massachusetts legislature to remove Judge Loring is a gratifying circumstance, and that he had the moral courage and the sense of shame to disobey and disregard its resolutions to that effect entitle him to some commendation, but the credit to which so violent a fanatic as Gardner is well known to be, is entitled for one single correct act is about equal to what a passive looker-on and approver of the proceedings to rescue the slave Burns would be entitled, compared with him who would justify the murder of the Assistant U. S. Marshal upon that deplorable occasion. Gardner is found stimulating the bad passions of the people as zealously, earnestly and indefatigably as the vilest incendiary of his faction in Massachusetts for years past; but all at once, he finds himself in a position of defiant hostility to the plainest laws, to the constituted authorities of the nation, and to the constitution of the United States, and his courage fails him; he falters, wavers, but finally masters up sufficient fortitude to resist the wrong. We are glad he resisted; we rejoice that one functionary is still found in Massachusetts, who is unwilling to take the perilous responsibility of arraying that old and honored commonwealth against the Union her illustrious departed sons did so much to create, and against the laws of the republic framed or sanctioned by the giant intellects who so long and so worthily represented her principles in the great councils of the nation.

We would not churlishly withhold from Gardner any praise to which he may have entitled himself for opposing, however impotently and ineffectually, the mad torrent of abolitionism which at present sweeps so irresistibly over the conservative barriers erected by the intelligence, sober sense and fidelity to the Union, which have heretofore characterized Massachusetts; neither should we, as some of our cotemporaries are doing, give him extravagant praise—give him hyperbolical laudation—as if we of the South know no bounds to our gratitude to those who would just stop short of open war in their own persons, against the integrity of the Union, although guilty of stimulating others to the commission of the treason they want the nerve, the courage, or the temerity to attempt.

He must be blind, indeed, who does not perceive in the present political movements throughout the free States, but chiefly and prominently in those of New England great danger to the perpetuity of the Union, real peril to the institutions of the South. In New York, where probably the South has for commercial and other reasons, a larger number of attached friends than we can find in any other Northern State, we have recently seen its Know Nothing Grand Council, which represents a body said to be neutral or conservative on the question of slavery, unable to agree upon any platform of principles pledging the members to a national rather than a sectional view of the question. And if in New York, which has so deep a pecuniary interest in the conservation of Southern institutions, it is found impossible to exclude active abolitionism from any political body, no matter how organized, which aims at sovereign power, how will it be in those States between whom and us there is no particular affinities, nor any commercial ligament?

For factious objects or the sake of office, it may, for a little while, continue to be the interest of a portion of the press here to deceive its readers in regard to these matters; but it cannot, be long, if the South remains apothetic before every true friend of the Constitution and the Union in the free States will be overthrown, a contest of slavery commenced, the end of which cannot be foreseen nor its tremendous evils exaggerated.

[From the Washington Union.]

Departmental News.

Land Sales.—Quantity of land sold at the several and offices in Missouri since the passage of the graduation act, from 1st of October, 1854, to 31st of March, 1855:

Land Offices.	Land sold.	Money rec'd.
St Louis	acres. 588,406.39	$96,790 67
Palmyra	262,277.12	73,107 23
Fayette	272,788.84	64,870 74
Jackson	293,596.86	70,190 41
Plattsburg	40,272.26	31,598 92
Clinton	228,983.50	158,055 85
Milan	93,567.16	11,192 74
Springfield	100,470.92	99,890 26
Total	1,880,363.06	$608,696 82

Quantity of land sold in the whole State from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, 1854, and amount received in payment, is as follows: Land sold, 414,717.24-100 acres; amount received, $85,243 39.

Total amount of land sold from August 1, 1854, (or since the passage of the graduation act of August 4, 1854,) to March 31, 1855, is as follows: Land sold 2,295,080.30-100 acres; amount received, $693,940 31.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

We learn that at the meeting of the Directors of this Road, held here yesterday, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., resigned the office of President, which he has held for some time, and the duties of which he has discharged with such marked ability and fidelity. We hear general regret expressed at having to part with so faithful and valuable an officer.

The Directory of the Road is now as follws: On the part of the Stockholders, Messrs. G. W. Mordedecai, W. J. Hawkins, and Thomas Miller; on the part of the State, Messrs. G. H. Wilder, E. A. Crudup, and John G. King. A President of the Road was to have been elected yesterday, and the vacancy in the Directorship on the part of the Stockholders filled. We go to press before the result is known.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Governor McRae, of Mississippi, on Know-Nothingism.

In a recent letter, Governor McRae thus expresses himself in regard to the new party:

"No change to note in the aspect of political affairs. I have no fears of the Know-nothings I have no idea they can ever organize in this State into as respectable a party in point of intelligence or numbers, as the old Whig party. If they do, I shall be very much deceived. All that Democrats have to do, is to stand by the principles of their organization, and I think they will carry us through triumphantly. If they do not, it will be a defeat upon principles more noble than victory achieved hypocritically under false colors and only be temporary. For myself, my fortunes are taken with the Democratic party, whether in good or ill success; and I intended to stand by it, whether as captain, at the helm, or as a sailor upon deck—weather with it in every storm, or suffer with it in every wreck upon whatever rock it may split, or it whatever storm, it may be standing.

WILL THE EMPIRE STAND?—Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, now in Paris, says, in a private letter to his paper, that he meets no one who believes the French empire will survive the present Emperor, but very many who think it will last as long as he does. He wields his power wisely and beneficently, and the French have entire confidence in his ability, energy and strength of will. Greeley is of opinion that Louis Napoleon is regarded by the Army with approval; by the priesthood with complacency, by the Noblesse with disdain; by the Bourgeois (the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, &c.,) with hesitating and unqualified support; by professors, authors, editors, &c., with intense, though smothered aversion and hostility; by the peasantry with much favor.—Nevertheless, Greeley considers France as at heart republican, though temporarily preferring the quiet, order, activity and prosperity secured by the present despotism. Contrary to the general accounts, Greeley says there was but little excitement at the late attempt to kill the Emperor, not half as much as the shooting of Bill Poole aroused in New York. He gives the following anecdate of the outrage which his informant related as a literal fact, and which is at least characteristic enough to be so: A Frenchman walking in the Place de la Concorde, was met by another who exclaimed in deep agitation—"Have you heard the news? The Emperor has just been shot—he is killed!" "Served him right!" responded the other, "*Vive la Republique!*" "No!" cried another runner from the Avenue Champs Elysees, "he has been fired at but *not* killed—he is unhurt." "I am delighted to hear it," instantly responded the Republican of ten seconds previous; "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—*Richmond Express.*

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This body, convened in this Town, at Murphy's Hall, on Tuesday last and was called to order by the President, Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington. Dr. Satchwell, the Secretary, being absent by ill health, his place was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Hugh Kelly of Iredell. The Convention was engaged during the forenoon of Wednesday, in the discussion of various diseases and their treatments, and we have heard some of the members speak in most gratifying terms of the information elicited and the benefits which must result from such an interchange of views.

The annual address, by Dr. Pittman, of Edgecomb, delivered at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, was on the subject of Auscultation and Percussion as a means of diagnosis. It was a theme admitting of little interest except to the profession, and they speak of it in high terms.

The Convention has chosen the following officers for the present year, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, of Wake, President.

Drs. Whitehead, Gidson, Hanson, Hines, Summerell, McKee and Hadley, Vice Presidents.

Dr. Satchwell was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Dunn re-elected Treasurer.

A banquet was given by the Rowan Medical Society to the members of the Convention last night, at the Mansion Hotel. It being out of our power to accept an invitation to be present, we can only say it is spoken of as a brilliant affair.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We are informed by Mr. Chamberlain, of the City Mill, that the farmers of Vermont are in the habit of heading the movements of the weevil by a very simple process. The next season after it makes its appearance, they go through their wheat fields about the time the wheat is heading, immediately after a shower or while the dew is on it, and scatter newly slacked lime broad cast, so that it will adhere to the head and stems of the grain. They use about a bushel to the acre.

Good lime should be secured, and slacked by sprinkling a little water over it, so as to retain all its strength. A paddle may be used in scattering it.—The remedy has, it is said, been so effectually tried, as to leave no doubt of the result.

Strips in large wheat fields left untouched by the lime, for experiment, have been entirely destroyed by the weevil, while the grain on each side was all saved.

Since this intelligence was received, Mr. Jesse Allen, of the Centre Mill, has received corroborating information from a Muskingum county farmer, who had seen the same practice and the same results there.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION ACT.—The act lately passed over Governor Gardner's veto by the Legislature of Massachusetts, nullifying the fugitive slave law, contains the following provisions:

1. Allows the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves, and a trial by jury

2. Heavy fines and the State prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave, who is no fugitive according to Massachusetts law.

3. No State officer allowed to do anything in behalf of the return of a fugitive to his master. Judge Loring compelled expressly to resign his office of United States Commissioner or his office of Judge under the State.

4. State officers, who may dare to assist in arresting, imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State prison.

5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State against the acts of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves.

Mr. James B. Shepard.

We have been informed (the Raleigh Star says it has been *rumored*) that this gentleman has accepted the nomination for Congress of the Know-Nothing Convention at Louisburg. Well, *we* are satisfied.—We shall take as much pleasure in seeing him beaten as any other man that could have received a Know-Nothing nomination, for he is one of the very few men, if not the only one, possessing State Rights' principles, that we have heard of falling from his high estate into the foul embrace of this secret organization. We hope that he will never again profess veneration for the memory of the great Calnoun, nor devotion to the principles which he illustrated and immortalized throughout his long and eventful career of distinguished public service. We are confident that Mr. Shepard will have cause deeply to regret this fatal step, when it will be too late to retrieve his political reputation from the odium which his connection with Know-Nothingism will have thrown around it. "Alas! poor Yorick."—*Warrenton News.*

The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

"The week closes upon a listless, yet abundantly supplied money market. The heats of summer must come and pass before much new mercantile paper is made and offered. The closing quotations range from 5 to 6 per cent., for call loans 5½ to 6 for good paper, 60 days to 6 months, and 7 per cent. for second class.

"There is nothing doing in foreign exchange, but the rates are sufficient to warrant coin to be sent to cover all drafts on England, 109⅞ to 110⅛ for sterling, 5.12½ to 5.13¾ for francs. It is considered probable that the European steamer to sail hence on Wednesday will take $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 of specie. Meanwhile our receipts are large, and the bank statement of averages for this week is likely to show some further increase of specie."

Crops in the Interior of Georgia.

We are gratified to learn from a friend who has recently traversed nearly the whole extent of Middle and Upper Georgia, that the grain crops of all kinds are most excellent, and the harvest everywhere promises to be abundant. Wheat is already fit for the sickle. On the authority of gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee, whom he met on his tour, he also reports the crops in those states as most flattering. This statement, which may in every respect be considered reliable, accords with others on the same subject, which we have copied into the Georgian from time to time. Almost everywhere throughout the South the cereal grains, which have been planted more extensively this than former years, give promise of abundant harvests.—*Sav. Georgian.*

The "Union" or Third Degree.

We publish below, in full, what is said to be the "Union" or "Third Degree" of the Know-Nothings:

From the Pittsburg Gazette of the 26th ult.

NEW WORK OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS—THE OBLIGATION OF THE THIRD DEGREE.—You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of the Union—forming a ring, in token of your determination that, so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end—do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass words or other secrets of this Degree, except to those whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy, or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as is in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents and differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow. You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, profit or trust of a political character whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for, and support for, all political offices Third or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will, when elected or appointed to official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint any such persons to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation and mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this and all other obligations, which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honors. So help you God and keep you steadfast! [Each one shall answer, "I do."]

This degree, it will be observed, imposes an oath upon the member to stand by the Union of the States *under any and all circumstances*, and to oppose every thing which he "*believes*" calculated to subvert it or weaken its bonds. This is the substance of the degree. It is one which no Southern man ought at this time to take. The South is the weaker section, and the free States are continually encroaching upon our rights. Massachusetts deliberately nullifies the fugitive-slave law, as Connecticut has done—it is every where avowed among the Know Nothing majorities in the free States that no more slaveholding States shall be admitted into the Union; and if such a policy is carried out the Southern States will be compelled to choose between a prompt and stern resistance to aggression and submission; and submission must at an early day result in the destruction of the institution of slavery and their consequent ruin. *This oath binds every person taking it to submit to whatever the majority may decide to be desirable and expedient;* and that Southern men who takes it is at once the manacled slave of the freesoil majorities of the Northern States! There is not a word in this degree about the reserved rights of the States—no pledge to maintain the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit—no declaration that the Missouri restriction shall not be again imposed on the South—no assurance that slavery shall not be circumscribed by federal legislation, and thus ultimately starved out and the slaveholding interest utterly destroyed. It is the old song of *Union by force* and without regard to Southern rights. Seward, Wilson, Hale, Tuck, and the whole abolition horde were the leading parties in pitching the tune. It is a favorite of theirs. They declare that *they* are the best friends the Union has—that *their* scheme of circumscribing slavery, of abolishing it in the District of Columbia, of repealing the fugitive-slave law, and the like, *is the very thing to give repose to the Union and to make it perpetual;* and that those who may resist this scheme will be traitors, liable to be hunted down and punished. We assert this *upon the authority of the speeches of these men*, and we defy contradiction. *They* are for slavery as it exists in the States—that is, they do not propose to disturb it. They are *Union men*, they say, and those who differ with them are its enemies. This, then, is the nature of this greatest of Know-Nothing humbugs, the "Union degree." Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, whose veto message we publish in another column, has taken this third degree—so has Minor, the abolition Governor of Connecticut. Gov. Gardner, it will be seen, declares that "very many of the provisions" of the act of Massachusetts nullifying the fugitive law, "*have his hearty approval*"—he is hostile to the law, and would be glad to see it utterly inoperative in Massachusetts; but then he cannot approve a bill so palpably unconstitutional.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

Navy Department.

A PROMPT AND GALLANT OFFICER.—We have already announced that the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, was seen to the southward of Cuba, making for the port of Havana. The Constitution was late the flag-ship of the African squadron, and was under orders for home, after an absence of more than two years. When within about three hundred miles of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, (her destined port,) she boarded an American vessel and obtained a file of New York papers, in which it was stated that Commodore McCauley had been despatched to the gulf, in the San Jacinto, in great haste, and that a speedy collision with Spain was inevitable. The resolution of Commodore Mayo, one of the bravest officers that ever walked a deck, was instantly taken. Believing that his services might be needed, orders were immediately given to "bout ship," and soon old Ironsides was hastening to the aid of McCauley's little squadron. No wonder she is the pride and boast of the nation, for wherever and whenever the rights and honor of the country had to be maintained, there the CONSTITUTION has been found, and there she will ever be found while one plank of her stout old frame remains above water.

Know-Nothing Convention.

The dark-lantern men held a Convention last week in Washington; and, it is said, nominated a prominent democrat as their future candidate. We need scarcely say that, in our opinion, the man will not espouse the dying, hopeless, helpless cause of a party that meet in secret, plot in secret, swear in secret, and lie *openly* only when it is necessary to conceal their men and their principles from the light of day. We are well assured that Wm. K. Lane, Esq., will not lend his name or his influence to any set of men who have for their object the overthrow of the democratic party The Norfolk Beacon and the Wilmington Herald ought to take some six weeks to mourn their disappointment in this particular, and *all* the enemies of democracy in this district may utter their plaints of impending woe, for ruin and disgrace is close upon them. Mr. Lane will not be a candidate, as we learn, and it remains to be seen who will.

[*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

"THE MODEL COMMONWEALTH."—This is the title which the New York Tribune gives to Massachusetts as a compliment for the passage by her legislature of the treasonable bill which virtually places that State out of the Union. This bill is one of the first fruits of the alliance between know-nothingism and abolitionism Of this "model Commonwealth" the Boston Post says:

"Never before was this State so deeply disgraced. Shame on the treason! Shame on the traitors to American liberty! Is it possible patriotism is so far extinct in Massachusetts, and the love of Union grown so cold, that such scandalous business as this will not rouse a feeling of indignation, and hurl upon the authors of such a law the withering blast of contempt."

The California Pioneer tells a story of a faithful old member of a church in Massachusetts, who was fond of exhorting. He always commenced by saying that he was *quite unwell*, and did not feel at all like speaking in meeting, but would say a word and give way to his brother D.; and then he would go on, roaring loudly and swinging his arms, for at least an hour. At the conclusion of one of those harangues, "Brother D." slowly rose, and in a most solemn voice said—"I should be amazingly interested to hear our friend once when he was in full health."

Scene in a Gambling House in San Francisco.

The following characteristic scene, which is said to have occurred in the public saloon of El Dorado, San Francisco, sometime during the year 1852, is taken from a late English Magazine:

"Bravo! that was capital! hurrah!" the mob shouted, and the shrill voice of a man, who was energetically protesting against something or other, was continually drowning in noisy bursts of applause. A peculiar circumstance had taken place here, in which the mob speedily performed the functions of judge and jury, and gave its verdict.

A man in a black coat and dark trousers, very clean and respectable, had come for several evenings in succession to the same table, had watched the game awhile, until at last he produced a small canvass bag from his breast pocket and laid it on a card. The card won on the first evening, and he emptied the bag on the table to count the money. It contained twenty-eight Spanish dollars, which the banker quietly paid him, and the "gentleman" quitted the table with his earnings, without deigning to tempt Dame Fortune again. On the second evening he returned, staked, and the card lost. With the greatest coolness he opened the bag, siezed the corners and shook out the money; it contained precisely the same sum as on the previous evening, and quitted the room.—On the third, fourth, fifth and sixth evenings the same story; the bankers began to know the man, and amused themselves about his strange behavior; as usual, he lost, took up his bag, and walked away.

The seventh evening arrived: it was just a minute after eight, and the one banker said laughingly to the other, "We have treated him too harshly, and frightened him away," when his comrade laughed, and the man in the black coat, without altering a feature, or paying any attention to the whispering and laughing, took his usual place, quietly watched the progress of the game till quarter past eight, and then laid the bag all knew so well upon a deuce that had just been turned up.

A couple of cards were turned up without the two making its appearance; at last the three fell to the left, and to the right—a scarcely perceptible smile played on the banker's lips—the two. The stranger turned deadly pale, but, without uttering a syllable about the change in his luck, he stretched out his hand to the sack, and was on the point of opening it, in order to count the dollars, when the banker said, laughingly:

"Let it be; I know how many are in it—eight and twenty. Am I not right?"

"Not exactly!" said the man, calmly, and shook the silver out on the table. He then shook the bag still more, and a roll of bank notes, slightly wrapped together, fell out.

"What's that?" the bankers cried in alarm, and the audience pressed curiously round.

"*My stake!*" the man said, with apparent indifference, as he unfastened the thread that bound the notes.

"Stop! that will not do!" the banker cried, as he threw down his hands, "that's false play; you only paid eight and twenty dollars on the previous evening."

"False play!" the man shouted, and his eyebrows were menacingly contracted, "prove it, you shufflers; did I not lay the bag just as it is on the card? and have you ever refused to pay it unopened?"

"No! that's all correct—quite right," said those around, who are always glad to oppose the banker, because they are firmly convinced that he does not play fairly, although they continually throw away their money. "He staked and won, and must be paid," others shouted.

"Count your money—how much is it?" said the banker, who had hurriedly exchanged a few words with the confederates seated opposite—"how much is it?"

"In the first place, twenty-eight dollars in silver," he said, calmly, while the by-standers laughed heartily; "then here is bank notes, two, three, four, yes, eight hundred dollars, and then—"

"What more?"

"A small bill on Dollsmith Brothers, as good as silver, accepted all.—the money need only be fetched—for—three thousand."

"Three thousand!" yelled the banker, starting in dismay from his chair. "Why, that would make nearly four thousand dollars altogether! Are you mad? Do you expect me to pay that?"

"Don't I?" said the stranger, in surprise; "would you not have taken it if I had lost?"

"Of course he would—of course. Do you ask whether they would take *it*? Everything they can get, and a little more, too," shouted the voices around the table. "He must pay."

"Gentlemen!" the banker protested, in the poor prospect of turning their hearts—"gentlemen, this person staked every evening for the entire week—"

"And lost every time," another interrupted him; "I have been present several times, and have heard so from others, and he never made the slightest objection."

"But that was only eight and twenty dollars."

"And if it had been so many thousands, all the same."

"But do let me finish," the banker shrieked, with aspen lips and furious glances; "he only shook out twenty-eight dollars on the table, and kept the paper back."

"Prove that I ever had a cent more than twenty-eight dollars in the bag," the stranger exclaimed, contemptuously; "you wont get off by such excuses."

"Why did you not keep the bag as well, compaenro?" laughed a Spaniard who stood near. "We always stick to everything that is staked."

"If he had lost again, no more than the confounded dollars would have come out of that bag," the banker growled.

"Possibly, but it can't be proved," the surrounding players laughed. "You must pay up."

"Hanged if I do," the banker shouted, and struck the table with his fist, "this is a new sort of robbery you are trying upon me; but you've come to the wrong customer—I won't pay."

"I've lost two hundred dollars to you in the last half hour," a tall, gigantic Kentuckian shouted, as he elbowed his way to the table, "and was forced to pay up to the cent. If you refuse to pay that fellow, you must fork over my money again."

"And mine too!" a multitude of voices ejaculated. "I've lost, too—I too—ten dollars—fifty—five and twenty—a pound of gold—out with the *money if he won't pay.*"

Another banker from an adjoining table had in the meanwhile come up, and had wh

ILLEGAL OATHS.—There can no longer be any doubt of the fact that the members of the legislature which has just adjourned, with perhaps four exceptions, were themselves law-breakers as well as lawmakers. They stand convicted by their own verdict; they plead guilty to the charge, and the judgment of the community is rendered accordingly.

There can no longer be any doubt, also, that members of the American party, on entering the knownothing lodges, assume oaths or obligations in the nature of oaths, which it is alike forbidden by law, either to administer or to take. The fact is proved conclusively by an official act of the senators, representatives, and Governor of that party; which act is almost the only distinctive feature which the party has been able to impress upon legislation of the session.

The diligent reader of the reports of legislative proceedings must have observed that at an early period in the session an order was introduced by one of the clergymen having seats in the House, contemplating an inquiry by some committee into the expediency of abolishing the laws prohibiting the administering of illegal oaths. The order was adopted, and immediately the public entirely lost sight of the subject.

An examination of the laws passed within the last ten days, and not yet printed, discloses something bearing on the subject, viz:

Chapter 351.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

AN ACT to repeal a part of the 128th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted &c, as follows:

The 24th, 25th, and 26th sections of the 128th chapter of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, May 11, 1855.
Passed to be enacted. DANIEL C. EDDY, Speaker.

In Senate, May 14, 1855.
Passed to be enacted. HENRY W. BENCHLEY, Pres't.
May 15, 1855. Approved. HENRY J. GARDNER.

Whoever possesses a copy of the Revised Statutes will find, by reference to page 736, that the sections thus anonymously repealed are those which provide that "if any person shall administer, or assume to administer, to another, any oath, or obligation in the nature of an oath, which is not required or authorized by law; or if any person shall voluntarily suffer any such oath or obligation to be administered to him, or shall voluntarily take the same, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than five dollars." There is a proviso excepting affidavits, &c., which may be administered *without intentional secresy*, in certain cases, by persons authorized to administer oaths. The sections now repealed further provide that it shall not be necessary in indictments for this offence to set forth the form or tenor of the oath or obligation; and further, that the parties administering and taking the oaths may testify either against the other, if they are otherwise competent witnesses.

No sane man of course will believe that the legislature would have repealed these provisions of law, especially in this anonymous and silent manner, unless it were certainly true, as has been generally supposed, that all know-nothings are obliged to assume oaths or obligations in the nature of oaths, which are administered of course by other knownothings, without authority of law. The whole State government accordingly both in the executive and legislative departments, being (with the exception of threo or four representatives) composed of know-nothings, and all having united in repealing these sections of the Revised Statues, they all stand convicted by their own evidence of the offence which is set forth therein.

The act does not take effect for thirty days, that is on the 15th of June, three weeks hence. The weight of guilt accordingly still hangs on the law breakers; nor will it be removed on that day, for the repealing act is not, and could not be, retrospective in its operation, and the sections now repeated were in full force at the time that the know-nothing legislators wilfully violated their provisions.

The number of offenders somewhat exceeds four hundred; and as the law provides that the penalty for the offence shall be "not exceeding $200, nor less than $5," we would suggest that the exact average between these sums, say $102 50 be paid by each ogender into the State Treasury forthwith; and in case any gentleman exhibits a reluctance to pay his just fine, that the proper prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth be instructed to institute proceedings against him, to be finished within the next three weeks, for the recovery of the amounts. Having paid their fines, and repealed the law, the legislators would be relieved in their minds and could stand fair and square on the 15th of June. The payment of these fines would yield to the Treasury $41,000, which would be a sum precisely sufficient to cover the amount which appears to have been paid out for services never rendered, according to the pay-roll of the House, members having sworn falsely to their attendance; another kind of "illegal oaths" that ought not to be permitted.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—Captain Ericsson writes to the New York Times that he has not abandoned the Caloric Engine—that while mechanical difficulties have prevented the satisfactory application of the principle, his faith in the principle itself remains unshaken, and that he is still engaged, with unwearied assiduity and with unflinching courage, in the prosecution of experiments for its perfection. The first engine of the Caloric ship, he states, was removed, notwithstanding its economy, because it proved too cumbrous for the amount of *available* power it exerted—in other words, because the differential force of the working and supplying piston did not prove in practice to realize what calculation promised—losses by leaks, friction, &c., being much greater than reasoning could anticipate. The second engine was applied to remedy this deficiency of power, by employing *compressed* air—but it was found that the joints of the pipes of the heaters could not be made sufficiently tight to carry more than one-third of the intended requisite pressure. Accordingly this modified engine proved inadequate to give a speed of more than seven miles an hour to the ship.

Apart from the imperfections connected with the leaks alluded to, the machine worked to the admiration of all who witnessed its operations. But although *air* thus escaped through the joints, steam, it was found, could easily be retained in the heater pipes, and was, therefore, employed in a surcharged state, in place of air. It was under the agency of surcharged or overheated steam that the machinery operated on the day of the sad accident of sinking the ship. The sudden immersion and cooling of the furnace pipes, &c., unfortunately destroyed a vital part of the contrivance, and after fruitless attempts to repair and patch, no alternative was left but to apply ordinary hoilers.

The *engines*, however, are now without alteration; the same as when compressed air was employed.—The statement that "new steam engines," planned and constructed for the purpose, have not been put into the ship, is pure fiction. Mr. Ericsson further says:—

The positive assertion, that I have altogether abandoned the caloric engine, is a base calumny. The subject has been by me unceasingly prosecuted.—Experiment has succeeded experiment, and continued exertions have been made to devise and perfect the useful mechanical expedients for rendering the incontrovertible physical laws involved in the principle of this machine subservient in producing a cheap and harmless motor. How far I have succeeded in the final practical solution of the great problem will soon become known, as I am now engaged in building a test engine of considerable magnitude.

A GREAT AMERICAN WAR STEAMER.—It will be remembered that during the recent session of Congress several new steam frigates were authorized.—They are all now in the course of construction, and the largest is the Niagara. According to the New York Tribune, the actual dimensions of this magnificent vessel are as follows: Tonnage 5,200; extreme length on deck, 345 feet; load line, 323 feet; extreme breadth, 55 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; there are three decks besides the orlop. The armament will consist of 12 eleven inch pivot guns, to carry 170 lb. shot, and a charge of 15 lbs. of powder. She is to be full ship-rigged, her mainmast being 111 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches diameter; the main yard will be 55 feet, and the mizzen spanker boom 67 feet. The Niagara is constructed wholly of live oak, and the amount of material, exclusive of the machinery and armament employed, is as follows:

Live oak timber, cubic feet	40,000
White oak timber, cubic feet	10,000
White plank, superficial feet	11,000
Yellow pine timber, cubic feet	42,000
Yellow pine plank, superficial feet	60,000
White pine timber, cubic feet	3,000
White pine plank, superficial feet	42,000
Iron, pounds	350,000
Copper, pounds	140,000
Spikes, pounds	20,000

Her full complement of men when she is equipped for sea will be but 400. The amount of money appropriated by Congress for the construction of the Niagara is a million of dollars, but her builder thinks that she will not cost over $900,000.

From the Empire State of the 16th.

Public Meeting—Hon. A. H. Stephens.

A large and respectable portion of the voters of the city of Griffin met in the City Hall on Monday night, the 14th inst., for the purpose of adopting the sentiments contained in a letter lately written by Hon. A. Stephens to THOMAS W. THOMAS, Esq., of Elberton, upon the subject of know-nothingism.

On motion of Judge J. B. Reid, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. William Mosely to preside; and on motion of J. B. Beal, D. A. Johnson, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by the chairman in his usual eloquence, characteristic of the "old ploughman"—logical and to the point at issue now between whigs and whigs, democrats and democrats. He in substance denounced secret, oath-bound political societies, as dangerous to freedom, and fit for "treason, stratagems, and spoils."

The speaker having concluded his remarks, a motion was made by John T. Reid that Judge S. Jones, Sr., be requested to read to the meeting the letter above referred to of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Whereupon the Judge came forward and proceeded to read; and being a good elocutionist, the reading was listened to with a deep and feeling interest, and met approval and applause at the conclusion of all and every paragraph. The reading being concluded, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by D. A. Johnson, Esq., and, on motion for their adoption, the affirmative was carried by a large majority.

Whereas a crisis has arrived in the political affairs of our common country which demands of every patriot a careful investigation of principles which certain politicans are endeavoring to engraft upon the policy of our national and State governments, through the agency of secret, oath-bound political societies.

And whereas, we have heard with pride and pleasure the able and conclusive letter, from the Hon. A. H. Stephens to Thomas W. Thomas, Esq., of Elberton, upon the subject of Know-Nothingism.

Therefore Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in said letter are our sentiments, and are consistent with his past political history, and in giving utterance to his opinions he has in no wise departed from the tenets of the Whigs of Georgia.

Resolved, That in thus stemming the current against a large portion of his political friends, (who have departed from the faith of their fathers,) he is worthy the confidence and support of all true Americans, be they Whigs or Democrats.

Resolved, That in thus boldly planting himself upon true ground in opposition to what he knew was the opinion of many of his political friends, he exhibits a spectacle worthy of the days of our revolution—the spectacle of a man willing to sacrifice himserf for principle—and is, therefore, entitled to the undying gratitude of every man who loves his country, particularly sourhern men.

Resolved, That it is our earnest desire and request that the Hon. A. H. Stephens will not decline running for Congress in the pending contest, but will, as is consistent with his character, beard the lion in his den, and in our opinion be re-elected by a majority that will put know-nothingism to shame.

Resolved, That, in the language of Mr. Stephens, "to put down these secret, oath-bound orders and their co-workers, we will join as political allies, now and forever, all true patriots at the North and South, whether native or adopted, Jews or Gentiles.

Whereupon some one in the crowd called for a division. The chairman then requested all those who were opposed to the resolutions to stand outside of the bar. A stentorian voice called for "Sam" to come out, evidently thinking that "Samivel," or the league men had a majority. But they failed; and the preamble and resolutions were declared adopted by a large majority.

On motion of A. A. Wooten, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the American Union and Empire State.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM MOSELY, Chairman.

D. A. JOHNSON. Secretary.

The Journal of Commerce complains that the standard of inspection of flour in that city has so far receded that the brand is not decisive in regard to its quality, and that the value of the inspection is now confined chiefly to the determining of the *relative* quality of the particular invoice. We quote:

"We hazard nothing in saying that much of the State flour now branded as superfine, No 1, would not have been called good fine middlings, five years ago. Once, standard 'superfine' State or Western flour was an article fit for family consumption, now, even the low grades of 'extras' are not sufficiently good for a respectable family. It is not that our taste is more fastidious, but because the standard has so deteriorated. This is easily seen from the fact that flour received from Baltimore, and graded there as below *superfine*, will pass here for standard; and flour shipped hence to Baltimore, some time since, with the brand of 'superfine' upon it, was all condemned in that market. New York is now in the humiliating position of having the lowest standard for flour in the world. This port, which is the grand empotium of commerce for the American Continent, and ought to give laws in commercial matters to all the other ports and markets in the country, has a standard of flour inspection which is deservedly ridiculed by all of her own merchants having anything to do with the flour trade.

"The evils growing out of this are too obvious to need recapitulation here. There is one, however, which is particularly annoying to conscientious merchants. An order is received from Liverpool for 5,000 bbls standard State flour, to be executed within a certain limit. The Commission Merchant receiving the order, if a judge of the article, knows that the trash offering as standard, and which is the best that could be bought at the price to which the order is limited, is not such flour as his correspondent needs, although it is classed as such by the inspector, and, therefore, he will not send it. A rival, who has a less nice sense of order, buys by the Inspector's brand, and thus defrauds his correspondent, while he obtains the reputation of being a more able merchant. The receivers of flour, many of them, know that the brand placed upon their flour frequently misrepresents the quality, but they excuse themselves by denying their obligation to conform to a higher standard than is used by their neighbors. There is, however, no such universal depreciation as this would seem to imply. The old millers who have obtained a high reputation for, particular brands, some of them still adhere to their original standard, and keep up the quality of their brand.—These exceptions make the grades of flour exceedingly irregular, while it gives opportunity for the unscrupulous and designing to fleece the poor and ignorant. A large part of the inspection of flour is now merely 'boring and plugging,' the examination being evidently a farce. This applies not only to quality, but to weight also, and very few invoices of flour will now hold out 196 pounds, exclusive of the barrel. Between false brands of quality, and false tares misrepresenting the weight of the barrel, the buyer of flour must be very shrewd not to be cheated. The great scarcity of flour at the seaboard, with the high price it has commanded during the past year, has greatly accelerated the depreciation in the standard, while it has led to all sorts of impositions upon the public. Some flour branded 'Extra,' and sold as such for family consumption, has been very little better than the grades formerly sold for 'feed.' As an extreme illustration of this looseness of inspection we may mention an instance which occurred within a few days, where an inspector was called to examine an invoice of flour, and happening on the wrong side of the dock, bored and plugged, and branded 'superfine,' a lot of—oatmeal!"

"HE DIED OF BROKERS, SIR!"—"He did not die of brokers, sir!" said a man to us yesterday, speaking of the death of his friend. "He projected an unwise improvement of a piece of real estate—made loans, covered himself with bonds and mortgages—and finally incurred a 'street debt' of $2,000, which rapidly rolled up to $8 000, and crushed the life right out of him. He borrowed Canada money on call, to be paid in current funds—got paper discounted payable in seven days in the city of New York—borrowed Ohio and Kentucky currency for one day, returnable in notes of Buffalo banks—shinned it from street to street and friend to friend, to keep the debt ahead of him. Why, sir, I could not sit down to consult with him, or do any kind of business with him, with the least assurance that he would not jump up suddenly to go out and give another shove to that accursed debt. The memorandum book of his obligations was always in his bosom, and, sir, it burned to the poor man's heart.—He was owned by brokers. He worked for them, lived for them, and died for them. He did not die of cholera at all, sir. He died of a street debt, upon which he expended his strength every week in throwing it ahead from one day to seven days."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OLD SCHOOL.—The Nashville Union has the fourth day's proceedings, the main feature of which was the hearing of a report from Rev. Mr. Cummings, delegate from the New Hampshire Association, giving a history of the condition of the church in that State. The speaker alluded in the close of his report, to what he denominated the only material point of difference between the church in New Hampshire and the General Assembly—that of bondage—and he proceeded to give the views of his people upon this institution, and what he understood to be the views of the General Assembly, concluding by entreating that the subject should be fairly and openly discussed, and expressing his conviction that the system must be eradicated.

The Moderator, in acknowledging his communication in general terms, alluded to the position of the General Assembly upon this subject, stating it to be the same as expressed in 1845—looking first to the spiritual elevation of the bondman, and hoping always that the time would arrive when all the evils and imperfections of human society would be eradicated. The remainder of the session was consumed in a desultory debate upon a report from Dr. Boardman, as chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, in reply to an interrogatory as to whether persons attending and supporting a church, not members, but baptized, could be allowed to vote for pastor. The committee reported affirmatively to the interrogatory, which led to a debate, which was not concluded.

Lexington, Mo., has been selected as the next place of meeting.

Know Nothingism in Ohio.

Here, in Ohio, the Know Nothing organization is anti-slavery in all its actions, but it is also something more, and this constitutes the unpardonable offence. There is a jealousy on this subject which seems to say you must be anti-slavery and nothing else. How is this?

Let us look at the subject in a practical and philosophical point of view. In physics and morals it is a law that, in all conflicts, the greater overcomes and supplants the lesser by a sure, because natural, process. Now, if the other principles, beside that of opposition to slavery, of the American party, be the greater, it will be difficult by captious objections to arrest their march or dwarf their dimensions. The inquiry, then, should be, are they of most importance to the welfare of the American people and the preservation of our republican institutions? The answer comes back to every intelligent mind, so far as the subject admits of analysis—emphatically no!

The defects in our election laws—in our naturalization laws—the influence which the un-Americanized element among us has on our elections through the corrupt and corrupting interference of demagogues and Jesuitism, can all be met at the same time that we encounter the aristocratic and withering spirit of slavery.

The former objects, in the eyes of the special adherents of the American party, may possess an engrossing importance; but they are not new—we have encountered them before, and have become familiar with their operation. Nor is the slavery question new, but it is a present and pressing one, and may not, in its rampant position, be postponed or turned aside, to await a more convenient season. If we would save ourselves from its overshadowing and all pervading influence, it must be met now. And this necessity seems to be felt by the American party, at least in Ohio, in common with the masses, and they propose to act in accordance with this feeling. With their concurrence, we shall be able to roll back this black cloud.—*Ohio State Journal.*

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State met in the Executive office, in this city, on Friday last; present,—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, President; Dr. Samuel L. Love, of Haywood; Ben. Trollinger, Esq., of Alamance; and O R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin.

We learn that Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq., of Warren, was nominated to the Council by Gov. Bragg as a fit person to fill the office of Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ransom; and that he was unanimously confirmed. The appointment is considered an excellent one.

We are informed that Mr. Batchelor, though comparatively a young man, is regarded as a sound and well read lawyer. He graduated at our University in 1845 with distinction, speaking the valedictory oration. He has had considerable experience as a prosecuting officer in the County of Halifax, and afterwards in the County of Warren. His habits of application and his devotion to his profession are such as to ensure his success; and we do not doubt that he will acquit himself well in his new position.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company:—John I. Shaver, of Rowan County; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson; Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover; Giles Mebane, of Alamance.

We learn that Mr. Fisher, of the old Board of Directors, declined further service; and that Messrs. Stevenson, Strange, Berry, and Rand, of the old Board, did not own five shares of stock as required by act of the last session.—*R. Standard.*

A SAD CASUALTY—THREE GIRLS DROWNED.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer:

"A deplorable accident occurred two weeks ago near Fort Smith, in Arkansas, on the Cherokee side of the Arkansas river. Five young girls had gone into the river to bathe and amuse themselves. The river is very shallow, and can be forded almost anywhere, but in places there are 'holes,' where the water is very deep. The girls were bathing and playing along the edge of a large sand bar, where the water was no more than knee deep, when one of them suddenly got into one of these deep places; two others went to her assistance, and all three were drowned; while frightened by their cries and struggles, the two remaining girls ran as fast as they could to the shore. The very seclusion and privacy of the spot that tempted the girls into the water rendered it impossible to get assistance in time to save them. Two of the drowned girls were sisters, daughters of Mr. Jackson King, the other a Miss Collins; their ages from thirteen to fifteen years. The bodies of the two were recovered the evening of the accident, the other not till several days afterwards.

PHILADELPHIA FINANCES appear to be in a hard way. The Ledger says:—

"It is pretty generally known that the finances of the city are in a deranged and very unsatisfactory condition. Debt has crept upon us very fast within the past year, and liabilities are now pending that must be provided for, or the city suffer dishonor—On or before the first of July money must be had from some quarter. Debts then falling due are clearly beyond the means of the treasury."

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

MEETINGS of the citizens of Wilmington and the County of New Hanover will be held as follows:—At the Court House, Thursday, 31st May; at the Upper Railroad Bridge, on Monday, 4th June; at the Oaks, (Dry Pond,) Wednesday, 6th June; at the Court House, Friday, 8th June; and at the Market House, Tuesday, 12th June, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

As there will be a full discussion of all matters connected with the building of this great enterprise, it is requested that all interested will attend and help push on the work.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank,
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
John Dawson,
Miles Costin,
Owen Fennell,
Chas. Henry,

Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton,
William Faison, } Sampson County.
Patrick, Murphy,

Owen R. Kenan,
J. M Middleton, } Duplin County.
Jere Pearsall,
Col. C. D. Hill,

H. N. Howard,
T. G. Sellers, } Brunswick County.
D. L. Russell,
John Mercer,

A. J. Jones,
Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel,
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

☞ The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists. 224-2wd&w

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, 24th inst., by Rev. J. P. Jordan, Mr. ALLEN C. JOHNSON to Miss SUSAN J., daughter of Robert Merritt, Esq., all of Sampson.

DIED,

In this county, on Middle Sound, on the 19th inst., after a long and painful illness of 2 years and 10 months, of disease at the heart, Mrs. SARAH E. BLOODWORTH, wife of Thos. J. Bloodworth, in the 29th year of her age.

Near Selma, Ala., on the 21st inst., STEPHEN, son of Dr. C. W. and Mary K. Graham, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—May, 1855.

ARRIVED.

May 28—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Onward, Smith, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

May 29—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 30—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Southerner, Elder, from Fayetteville, to Jas. E. Metts.

31—Schr. Wake, O'Neal, from New York, to George Harriss.

CLEARED.

May 29—Steamer Henrietta, Jones, for White Hall, by Wessel & Filers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 29—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

30—Schr. L. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown, with naval stores, &c

May 31—Schr. Ann Maria, Conklin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:

Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.

Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.

E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.

Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c

Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.

Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department

Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.

A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.

For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,

June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HALL, BROKER,

HAS removed his office to Hall's Building, North Water street, up stairs, where he will be happy to see Turpentine and Tar makers who sell their produce in this market—and all other persons who may be disposed to use his services.

June 1, 1855.—[39-3t

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 346 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—For June. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—For June. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

YOUTH'S ALPACCA SACKS AND FROCKS.—Just made up 250, and now selling at the

May 23. CITY CLOTHING STORE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1833, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of FREEMAN & HOUSTON; and in New York as D. C. FREEMAN & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington. D. C. FREEMAN.

March 15th, 1855. GEO. HOUSTON. 162-tf

MACKEREL AND HERRING.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. Delegate, from Halifax, Nova Scotia:—

25 barrels No. 1 Mackerel;
10½ " " 1 do.
25 " " 2 do.
50½ " " 2 do.
300 " " 3 do.
250 " Cut Herring.

For sale in lots to suit, by

May 9. T. C. WORTH.

WESTERN BACON.—10 hhd. prime Sides; 5 hhd. do. Shoulders—daily expected, and for sale by

May 21, 1855. RUSSELL & BRO.

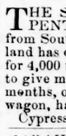
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—For June. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY—For June. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

BOOK-KEEPING; Crittenden's; Bennett's; Colt's Marsh's; Fulton & Eastman's; Duff's and Palmers. On hand and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

May 26

RUNAWAY



From the Subscriber, on the 27th of May, his negro boy ISOME. Said boy is about 21 years of age; rather light complexion; very coarse hair; weighs about 150; height about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches; rather pleasing countenance; quick and easy spoken; rather a downcast look. It is thought that he is trying to make his way to Franklin county, N. C., where he was hired in Jan. last, of Thomas J. Blackwell. A liberal Reward will be given for his confinement in any jail in North or South Carolina, or to any one who will give information where he can be found. W. H. PRIVETT.

May 28, 1855.—226-3t Conwayboro, S. C.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The Southern Business Directory & General Commercial Advertiser, containing the Town Government of Wilmington, Business Cards of subscribers to the Directory, &c., is just published. Subscribers will please call and get their copies. We have a few copies more than are subscribed for—price $3. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

May 30, 1855.

CHEMICALS—1,000 ozs. German, French and English Quinine; 50 lbs. Syrup Iodide Iron; 50 lbs Blue Pill Mass; 16 oz. Sulph Morphia; 26 ozs. Sulph Cinchonia, and the largest supply of Chemicals ever offered for sale in this State. For sale at C. & D. DUPRE'S,

June 29 Drug Ware Rooms

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs	4 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb	9¼	@	11
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	1 35	@	1 37½
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	.15	@	16
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	7 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	6 00
do. N. C.	0 00	@	0 00
do. cut,		@	0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	13 00	@	14 00
N. C. brands	11 75	@	12 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs	0 00	@	1 20
Oats	.00	@	80
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	1 05	@	1 10
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb	0	@	6
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 80
Northern	1 60	@	1 70
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.40	@	45
N. E. Rum	.52	@	55
Gin	.52	@	55
Brandy	.52	@	55
do Apple	.75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.25	@	26
N. Orleans	.26	@	28
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	.0 00	@	2 75
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 55
Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl	.0 00	@	2 60
Pitch	do 1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No 1, 2	00	@	2 50
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 60
do. No. 3, 1	35	@	1 50
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon	.00	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@	1 50
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl	4 50	@	4 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.00	@	14
Middlings	0	@	11½
Shoulders	.00	@	11
Hog round	.12	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	19½	@	11
Shoulders	9½	@	10
N. C. Lard	.13	@	14
West'n do	.00	@	00
Butter	.32	@	35
Cheese	0	@	0 00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	.19 50	@	20 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	.16	@	40
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	12½	@	1 25
do. dead, lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	.00	@	00
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 25	@	1 35
do. fine	.0 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	10	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	5	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 25	@	6 00
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	12 50	@	23 00
R. O. Hhd	15 00	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	0 00	@	8 25
do. inferior to ordinary	0 00	@	0 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	.12	@	12½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 28, 1855.

SPEAKING AT CLINTON.—Messrs. Winslow and Reid, Democratic and Know Nothing candidates for Congress in this District, met at Clinton on Tuesday last. The speaking commenced at 12 o'clock, noon. Mr. Reid requested Mr. Winslow to lead off, which he did, remarking at the same time that it placed him at a disadvantage, since he was entirely in the dark in regard to the position of his opponent, and would therefore have to take it for granted that the reports in regard to Mr. Reid were true, and that he was in fact, the champion of the K. N. party. Mr. Winslow then asked Mr. Reid if he was a Know Nothing? When he had joined that order? Was he the nominee of the Know Nothing Convention at Elizabethtown, etc., to all which questions Mr. R. refused to answer. Mr. Winslow commented upon this strange position—alluded to Mr. Reid's strange inconsistencies and disorganizing conduct in the past, which, however, the Democratic party had been willing to forget and forgive, and that he himself and other personal and political friends of Mr. Reid's, had used their best efforts in the last Legislature to secure his promotion to the office of Judge, but that while they were so occupied, Mr. Reid, contrary to what he, Mr. Winslow, considered due to candor and friendship, had concealed from him and them his connection with this secret order, while seeking office at the hands of the Democratic party. Nay farther, in order to obviate the difficulties arising from Mr. Reid's reported connection with the Know Nothings he had been written to on the subject, and in reply had totally repudiated all such connection.

After these preliminaries Mr. Winslow went into an argument on the various questions involved, warned the people, especially the Southern people, against the dangerous tendencies of secret proscriptive orders, under any circumstances, but more peculiarly so when such order has its origin at the north, and has shown its faith by its works of abolitionism in that section. Mr. Winslow's speech was able and eloquent—produced a marked effect and more than maintained that gentleman's well earned reputation as a public speaker, and a sound political reasoner.

Mr. Reid at the commencement of his remarks in reply, appeared to be deeply embarrassed by the strangeness and inconsistency of his present position, which seemed incapable of explanation or successful defence, as well as totally irreconcilable with his own previous declarations and avowals. By way of reply to Mr. Winslow's questions, Mr. Reid, with quite a theatrical air, tone and gesture, simply announced himself the champion of the great Native American party (K. N.'s); waxed exceedingly patriotic; was animated solely by the sincerest convictions of duty [don't care a button for office, and never did—eh?] After these slight flourishes, Mr. Reid went into the rehearsal of the usual stereotyped *ad captandum* arguments of "the order," a sort of cross between political discussion and polemical divinity, one time dealing with the Roman Fathers, and anon with the more recent martyrology of the Bill Poole era. Mr. Reid was evidently well posted in the line of argument he had adopted, and, considering the anomolous position he occupied, made a speech not at all unworthy of his reputation.

We are pleased to hear that a good feeling, personally, seemed to exist, and that both gentlemen were listened to with respectful attention.

From the opening at Clinton our Democratic friends have every reason to be well satisfied with their candidate, nay proud of him. His speech was one of the ablest political efforts ever made in this State, and we merely express the opinion of every gentleman who was present when we say that the success of the occasion remained wholly and indisputably with the Democratic candidate, although Mr. Reid made a very fair—under the circumstances we might say a good—speech, but with all its special pleading a failure.

The remarks we have made are merely based upon a verbal report, as our informant took no notes.

☞ The news from Europe, if it amounts to anything, amounts to this—that peace is farther off than ever—that Russia knows her strength, and will not make the slightest concession—that Austria has no sort of idea of acting against Russia—that the utmost that can be expected of the German Powers is neutrality, and even that is not so certain as it is that if this neutrality be departed from it will be in the interests of Russia.

Sebastopol is not taken by any means, nor are the allies as well off as they were last year, nor is Alexander as tractable as Nicholas, and *he* was no willow to bend to anybody. The allies pretend to think that they can take the city, provided they can get sufficient force to keep the Russians in check in the field. The only thing now left for France and England is to fight it out to the bitter end. Our word for it, they will not trouble this country for a while.

"SLOSHIN' AROUND."—It is said that "Sam" has certain agents "meandering" through "the rural districts," in the Cape Fear Country, for the purpose of trying to get up K. N. Councils in a subterranean way. If these missionaries succeed at their present business, it will be their first success at any way, and their converts to uncharitableness their first to anything.

We merely mention these things to give the Democrats of the District a slight hint, as also to extend the same favor to the modern Apostles, that they may not be deceived into the idea that their occupation is unknown or sufficiently disguised, by the excuse of some other business, to mislead anybody.

☞ An election of officers of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company was held last evening. The following is the result:—J. L. Cantwell, Captain; W. L. DeRosset, 1st Lieutenant; L. B. Chambert, 2d do.; J. R. London, 3d do.; D. G. White, Ensign; Jos. W. Jones, 1st Serg't; W. H. Shaw, 2d do.; C. D. Myers, 3d do; A. J. Mashbourn, 4th do.; J. R. Latta, 1st Corporal; W. W. Campbell, 2d do.; N. B. Shaw, 3d do.; Jos. H. Wright, 4th do.—*Daily Jour. 26th inst.*

☞ We learn that Mr. Reid, K. N. Candidate in this District, spoke at Stricklands Depot, in Duplin county, on Saturday last. The attendance was small, somewhat under 20 persons. Mr. Reid appeared somewhat depressed and the news from Virginia did not tend to raise his spirits.

☞ The American Organ, (K. N.,) complains of its circulation in Virginia. Although published in Washington, on the very borders of the Old Dominion, it has less circulation there than in North Carolina or Georgia. This is not strange. Vespasian Ellis was for a good while a citizen of Virginia, and they know him there. He gets the best circulation where he is least known.

New River Improvement.

JACKSONVILLE, May 23, 1855.

The Charter incorporating the "New River Navigation Company" has this day been secured, and the whole amount of the Company's subscription has been subscribed.

The stockholders have elected the following board of directors,—Col. E. W. Montfort, O. Huggins, J. A. Averitt, Sr., W. P. Pelletier and L. W. Humphrey. Col. L. W. Humphrey was chosen as President of the Board; Maj. G. J. Ward, Treasurer; and Dr. E. W. Ward, Secretary.

We hope now to see the work soon commenced and speedily terminated; thereby giving to Onslow county the many privileges and decided advantages which have so long been her just deserts.

The Virginia Elections.

It would be a useless waste of time and space for us to attempt to give the various rumors and details of the recent election in Virginia, since by so doing we would be more apt to confuse than to inform our readers. We content ourselves with the summing up:—The Democrats have carried their whole State ticket:—It is believed that the Democrats have elected every member of Congress: The Democrats have an undoubted majority in the Legislature; in fact the Democrats aforesaid have swept the field—routed their boastful antagonists "horse, foot and dragoons." Now, as in the olden time, and many a time since then, glorious old Virginia has rolled back the advancing tide of Northern aggression. All honor to the noble old mother of States and of Statesmen.

"Sam" has made his first grand essay at the South, and with all his arts and appliances, with all the *prestige* of invincibility so boastingly asserted by his followers, he has been hurled back from the threshhold, beaten, discomfited and exposed. Henry A. Wise had to encounter the secret machinations of "Sam," the open going over of the Whig party to the said "Sam," the truculent opposition of faithless members of his own party, the misrepresentations of the New York press brought to bear upon Virginia, the influence of Northern gold and Northern missionaries; in short every adverse circumstance, and yet he has triumphed over them all.

They were bound to beat him. Their papers, the veracious Richmond Penny Post and the immaculate Washington Organ *knew* that the secret party had seventy-two thousand sworn names on its books, and of course many outsiders would vote for Flournoy. These "men in buckram" did not quite come up to the scratch, did they? Now our candid opinion is that these braggarts knew better, and deliberately deceived the public—that they were playing a brag game, which luckily has been played out at the expense of their own party in Virginia, who have been persuaded by them into staking thousands, nay hundreds of thousands upon the issue, all of which they have lost.

Messrs. Miller and Rayner might as well staid at home. All *their* braggadocio went, as usual, for nothing—being precisely what it was worth.—We will, no doubt, hear much of the same sort of boasting in North Carolina, which we trust will deceive nobody. The "order" has started on the back-track, and will keep going backwards. A gentleman who had been in the central portion of Virginia, wrote to a friend here a short time before the election in that State, that members were leaving the order there "by battallions." The same thing is happening in this State. Nearly every Democrat who had been drawn into the Council in Fayetteville has already left it. About two weeks ago over twenty came out in one night. The Fayetteville Carolinian states that twenty left the Council in Clinton within a day after the discussion in that place, between Messrs. Reid and Winslow. The same will shortly be the case here. Virginia killed Know-Nothingism in May—North Carolina will bury it in August. So mote it be.

The New York Herald, which has been quite violent in advocacy of the new order, virtually gives up the contest. In its last issue, while claiming great things in Virginia it insists that the order, to succeed, must cease to be what it is. It must give up its peculiar character and principles. It is right and proper that Americans should rule America, and this nobody denies, but the Herald contends that when a man becomes an American Citizen he ceases to be a foreigner, and becomes in law and in fact an American, eligible to every office under the government but two, and that naturalized citizens have actually held every office but these two, beginning with Hamilton who was placed in office by Washington, down to the present time. This great distinctive feature this Know Nothing Organ says must be given up. This indiscriminative proscription must be abandoned.—Next the Herald says that the religious feature is unconstitutional, and must be abandoned. Now these are the main planks—they constitute the platform and with their abandonment the thing dies as die it must at any rate.

We publish the much talked of Third Degree and commend it to the attention of our readers. It is simply unblushing consolidation. It is an oath to support the Union under all circumstances, without one mention of the States, or their rights. The people of the South are Union men, but they are States Rights men, and they can take no oath to the Union that ignores these rights. They go for the Union *and* the Constitution. They know that, without the Constitution the Union is not only valueless but a curse. They know that any such unconditional oath of Union with Abolitionists is a snare and a trap—that it is a direct blow at the States, and consequently at the South. The rankest Abolitionist at the North will take the pledge of this degree, and then brag that the South dare not go out of the Union under any provocation or injustice. That the Southern people cannot be *kicked* out of the Union, any more than paupers out of a poor-house. This then is the Third Degree. Look at it once more. The proverb says that every dog has his day, and we add, so has every *ism*. The day of this Know-Nothing-*ism* is about out. It has had its day.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Wilmington, held at the Commissioners' Hall Friday, May 24th, it was

Resolved, That deposits of $100 each, to be renewed when exhausted, shall be left at the stores of Ellis & Mitchell, Geo. H. Kelly, and A. B. McCaleb, where provisions will be furnished at wholesale prices, and that printed orders on them for provisions, to be signed by the Treasurer, shall be given to the Ladies' Benevolent Society for distribution to the needy.

Messrs. Jno. McRae, S. P. Gause, G. R. French, D. MacRae, G. H. Kelley, J. E. Hall, and L. Collins were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Ladies' Benevolent Society, to examine into the worthiness of applicants for assistance, to receive further subscriptions, and to transact such other business as may be required of them.

D. MacRae was appointed Treasurer. Those wishing to subscribe will please call on him.

JNO. McRAE, Chairman.

THE MASTER SPIRIT AT SEVASTOPOL.—The head engineer at Sevastopol is a young man named Todleben, who at the commencement of the siege was a captain and almost unknown. When the seige commenced, Prince Menschikoff, it is said, asked the then head engineer how long it would take to put the place in a state of defence? He answered "two months." Todleben stepped forward and said he would undertake to do it, if he had as many men as he required, in two weeks. He did it in twelve days, and was made colonel. Since that time he has had the direction of everything in the way of building batteries, defences, &c. The other day the Grand Duke called upon his wife, who is residing in St. Petersburg, to congratulate her upon her husband's promotion; for he is now General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. The Russians adopt the commonsense practice of taking the man who will do the work best, and they get it the best done. This is the practice in well conducted private business; it is still more necessary in public service, where the consequences of mistakes through incompetency and ignorance may affect a whole nation.

SUSPICIOUS.—Two barques, the Amelina, Captain Swenson, and the Magnolia, Capt. Morrison, which left New York towards the last of February, ostensibly for St. Mary's, Georgia, were recently reported missing. New York underwriters have recently learned that they were at St. Joseph's Bay, Florida, on the 9th inst., and that they touched about a month before off the West Pass entrance to Apalachicola, but did not report themselves at the Custom House. There can be little doubt that these vessels were connected with the recent abortive fillibuster movement.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 24th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 12th:

The news from Sebastopol is brief. The public have finally concluded that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope of assistance from Austria.

The Allies have gained partial successes before Sebastopol, but nothing decisive has transpired.

Several extensive failures were spoken of privately at Liverpool the day the steamer sailed, but the names had not transpired.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE WAR.—The English press admits that all hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe—consequently France and England must be prepared to *fight it out*.

The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The same paper also has an editorial in behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia never was in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, gave notice of a motion that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the peace negotiations at Vienna, and setting forth, as the opinion of Parliament, the belief that the proposals of Russia were never such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE.—Correspondence from the allied camp up to the 27th of April explains the difficulties of the siege, and states confidently that the allies are advancing their acquisition of the ground bit by bit, and while their works so advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field should be unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

Marshal Canrobert had announced that when reinforcements arrived, he would enlarge the circle of operations.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol, dated May 10th, state that on that morning the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies' right. The French drove them back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. The Russians met with serious loss.

General Manora had arrived at the Crimea with 4,000 Sardinian troops.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—The English portion of the Baltic fleet was working up towards the Island of Gothland as far as the ice would permit.

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on the Swedish territory, and if this is refused the allies will then take possession of Bomarsund and fortify that place. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White sea.

AMERICAN RIFLES IN RUSSIA.—The following is from the London Standard:

"A very extraordinary circumstance is reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement. It reaches us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appears that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic, where it was stated that the vessel had on board eight bales of cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship, and found that in addition to this cargo, she had on board 50,000 rifles and five thousand revolvers! The Messrs. D., merchants of Boston, were passengers on board the vessel."

"The Standard asks, 'What are our consols in the United States about to have permitted such a cargo to leave without apprising the government here of the fact."

AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.—Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. The editors of the semi-official journals have united to favor the movement.

ENGLAND.—All the documents in regard to the Vienna conference have been laid before Paliament.

These documents exterding over 90 pages, have been partially republished in the English newspapers and excited much interest.

Lord Palmerston evaded answering the question whether the conference was not finally broken off, but it is said that as the accredited representative of all the powers, Russia included, continue to reside at Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exist, should Prussia or Austria on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering a prospect of a settlement.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth for Quebec, has been wrecked and a number of lives lost.

FRANCE.—Druyn de L'huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned from an unwillingness to protract the war. Count Walemski, the French Ambassador at London, has been appointed his successor.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, has been condemned to death.

The project of a new loan of seven million francs is under consideration by the Council of State. The police report that they have discoverd a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Pianori's execution will be postponed in order to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and that Paris was in a state of insurrection.

TURKEY.—Redschid Pacha has been superseded at Nizien, by Mahomet Pacha.

SPAIN.—In the cortes, on the 2d, Senor Avecilla declared, in the name of the democratic party, that it never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Soule for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

ITALY.—Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

It was reported that the King of Naples had been fired at by an assassin at a review, but upon inquiry it was found that the affair was nothing more than an accidental discharge from the gun of a soldier.

AUSTRIA.—An agricultural district on the bank of the river Teisse, covering 1,200 square miles, has been inundated in consequence of a rise in that river. The crops are most probably destroyed.

RUSSIA.—Russian accounts confirm the report of an insurrection in Ukraine, and state that Poland is in a very restless state.

Petersburg advices to the 1st mention the expected arrival at Constadt of several American ships with cargoes of hemp and iron.

The Latest General News.

The French mail had not arrived.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times remarks: "As long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as best she can; but, if England and France would resolve to form a corps of refugees and employ them on or near her frontier a *holy alliance* would assuredly again be formed.

VIENNA, Friday evening, May 11.—The rumor that Count Buol had given in his resignation is not confirmed.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

ENGLAND.—It was stated in Parliament that Dundonald's plan to blow up the Russian forts had been submitted to a scientific committee; and the bill for abolishing newspaper stamps has passed. Roebuck's committee is still in session.

The London Times in an editorial says that the circumstance that America does not sympathise with the allies is shocking and revolting.

An incendiary fire, kindled by a discharged workman, destroyed totally one of the floating batteries just ready to launch in the Thames.

One Week Later from California.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Steamer George Law arrived at noon, to day, with San Francisco dates to the 1st instant, and $1,324,000 in specie.

The George Law connected with the Golden Gate, which reports seeing the steamer Senora going into San Francisco.

The George Law brings Valparaiso dates to April 15th, and Callao dates to April 25th, which had reached Panama.

The news is generally unimportant.

The adjournment of the California legislature had been postponed one week, but nothing further had been done in regard to the Senatorial question. An act to levey a capitation tax of $50 on Chinamen arriving in the State had passed the legislature. Bills to reincorporate the city of San Francisco had passed both houses, but they did not exactly tally in their provisions.

The Walker expedition to Central America had not sailed, but preparations were making for an early departure.

The United States Land Commissioners have rejected five claims held by Jose Y. Limenteur under an alleged Mexican title, for more than one thousand square miles of land in the State; and it was supposed that under the decision in these cases the similar claim of Limenteur in the five thousand acres within the city limits of San Francisco would be rejected.

New discoveries of gold at Santa Isabel, San Diego county, has been announced.

An important bill, reducing the port duties, had passed the California legislature.

The mines are turning out well, but coin is very scarce. One of the local assay offices has issued new $50 ingots, resembling $20 U. S. pieces.

The election in Chili resulted in a majority for the government. Business was dull during the holidays. Belzu had again been elected President of Bolivia.

There is nothing interesting from Peru.

The government of Equador is said to be greatly alarmed at the report of Flores' projected invasion.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 16th of April have been received. L. Suan, of the firm of Messrs. Suan & Clifford, had been detected in circulating $44,000 worth of forged whalers' bills. It was supposed that his total operations in this way would reach $100,000. Both parties absconded before the developments were made.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Further California News.

NEW YORK, May 24, P. M.—The mint resumed operations on the 1st of May, and coin would soon become plenty.

Fifty vessels were due at San Francisco from the Atlantic ports.

In regard to the U. S. Senatorship, the friends of Senator Gwin insist that he was elected by the Legislature on the first ballot, by a plurality vote.

Arrangements are progressing for the culture of tea in California.

Efforts are on foot to make San Francisco a depot for the Pacific whaling fleet.

The Pacific Conference of the Methodist Church was in session in Sacramento.

The overland communication between Stockton and Sacramento was cut off, owing to the flood.

An immense quantity of rain had fallen at Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Nevada.

Mining throughout the State was never more prosperous. The Quartz Mines were becoming exceedingly profitable.

The governor estimates the costs of assessing and collecting the revenue of the State at four hundred thousand dollars.

Financial matters were unchanged. The news of Page & Bacon's second failure at St. Louis had not yet been received.

From Oregon.—Gen. Lane was warmly welcomed home and re-nominated for Congress unanimously. It is believed the formation of a State government will be decided upon at the next election.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The legislature convened on the 9th. The King, in his speech, says he has committed an important mission to Hon. Wm. Lee, now *en route* to Washington, from which most important benefits to the kingdom are anticipated.

This paragraph was regarded as significant.

There was much excitement at Honolulu upon the discovery of extensive frauds in whalers' bills.

Death of a Planter.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Elijah Williams, Esq., a rich planter of Barnwell district, S. C., who arrived to-day with eight slaves, for the purpose of freeing them, fell dead as he stepped from the steam-boat. He had previously willed to his slaves all his estate.

Revolution in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—We have advices from the Rio Grande provinces of Mexico that another revolution had broken out of quite a formidable character. It is reported that Carvajal had crossed the river with fifteen hundred well-armed followers, and is accompanied by other revolutionary leaders.

WELL SPOKEN.—A foreign-born correspondent of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate makes the following point:

I have renounced on my oath citizenship in all countries, and am I then to be denied in this? The Arabs or the Tartars might refuse to admit me to their rights, but even their sense of honor would forbid them to thus ensnare me. I must be lost to every country, and every country lost to me, save that country where the arm of man cannot sway the scales of justice.

I read my Bible in the language of Luther, and learned to be a protestant; and from my Bible and Wesley I learned to be a Methodist. No one asks me to disbelieve the Bible because it came from India, Protestantism because Luther was a German, or Methodism because Wesley was an Englishman. No one refuses me a membership in the Church because I was born a foreigner. I can join them in praising God for His favors, and invoking His blessing on our country; I can commune with them at the sacrament board, and yet refusing me a vote, they will cast their ballot side by side with the vilest scoundrel that ever disgraced the soil on which he was born.

GOOD PLUCK—A GENUINE JOHN BULL.—The Lyons, (France) papers are full of the following singular story:

On the 19th instant a number of English men, established in that city, gave a splendid banquet to a countryman of theirs, a Mr. Author Fleming a rich merchant of London then at Lyons, who has just completed a residence of eleven months in the prison of Frankfort, Germany, in which he has been placed under the following circumstances:—About twelvemonth ago Mr. Fleming stopped for two days at one of the principal hotels at Frankfort on the-Maine, and on the third day, when about to leave called for his bill, which, to his astonishment, amounted to 250f. Indignant at this exorbitant demand, he tendered one half of it, but the lanlord persisted and threatened to send his customer to prison, as the law of the place allowed him to do. The Englishman, however, was obstinate and suffered himself to be arrested and lock up. Although the laws of Frankfort give this power to creditors, they at the same time impose on them the necessity of supporting their debtors while in prison, and of furnishing them with clothes and other articles suitable to their position in life. This the hotel keeper was compelled to do in Mr. Fleming's case, and so little care did the Englishman take of the articles supplied to him, that the former at last found himself minus a sum of nearly 20,000f. and getting tired of the contest, he ordered the release of his captive.—Mr. Fleming, satisfied with the triumph of British endurance over German extortion and spite, immediately on his release gave a sum to the poor of Frankfort, amounting to double that expended by the hotel keeper.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—After all the flourish and talk, the poor man in Massachusetts is still to be impounded like a felon if his creditor so elects; in other words imprisonment for debt is still an institution of this Commonwealth—this dear old relic of the past is still to be preserved intact. The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was tabled on Friday in the House, and tabled it will, without doubt, remain during the rest of the session. Every year there is a great hue and cry raised about this matter; every body is in favor of the immediate unconditional repeal of the grab-law, but somehow the movement always ends in mere talk. Shylocks, bailiffs, and attorneys need be under no alarm about their favorite law. It remains, and will remain, unrepealed and unrepealable, the Sebastopol of statutes.—*Boston Chronicle*

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.—According to a recent authority the circumference of the globe is twenty-five thousand and twenty miles. It is not so easy to comprehend so stupendous a circle as to put down its extent in figures. It becomes more palpable perhaps, by comparison, such as this:—A railway train, travelling incessantly night and day, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, would require six weeks to go round it. The cubical bulk of the earth is two hundred and sixty thousand millions of cubic miles. Dr. Lardner says, if the materials which form the globe were built up in the form of a column, having a pedestal of the magnitude of England and Wales, the height of the column would be nearly four and a half millions of miles. A tunnel through the earth, from England to New Zealand, would be nearly eight thousand miles long.

The largest and finest diamond which has yet been found in Brazil was recently imported to Paris, and has received the name of the "Star of the South." In its rough state it weighs 807 02 grains, or 254¼ carats. When cut it will be reduced to about 127 carats, and will therefore exceed the Koh-i-Noor in size.

AN INCIDENT.—Faxon, of the Cairo Times, relates the following among the incidents of the late fire in that place: During the heat of the fire on shore, a man was met coming out of Arter's store with his arms full of canisters of powder. He stopped at the door and very coolly remarked: "Here, somebody take this powder and throw it into the river; *my hat's on fire!*" and sure enough his hat was burning briskly.

Shaving.

Somebody has said that the unshaved nations of the earth have ever been the conquering nations.—The unshorn Calmucks upturned the shaved Chinese. The unshorn Romans overthrew the smooth-faced Greeks. The hairy Goth routed the Romans when they became a nation of clean faces. The whiskered and moustached Spaniards and English—for they were whiskered then—dispossessed the smooth-faced Indian, and so on, to the end of the chapter. Not only history, but physic has been brought forward to justify a return to the halcyon days when men delighted in being "bearded like a bard," and long-headed doctors recommend a flowing beard and a thick moustache as a preventive of bronchitis and strangulation—the one acting as a worsted comfortable, and the other as a patent filter. Under the benign influence of historical precedents and doctorial prescriptions, the trade in razors has visibly declined, and Mr. Rogers, cutler to Her Majesty, may henceforth exercise his ingenuity in perfecting the temper and pattern of ladies—we beg pardon—ladies' scissori and gentlemen's pocket knives; for if anything were needed to clinch the matter, it would be supplied by the following lines, which we find without a name or an author, headless and tailless, in an exchange:

On Manhood, when the race was young,
The beard in unshorn beauty sprung,
And nations felt what poets sung—
Man's great and matchless majesty.

But manhood saw another sight,
When fashion bade each luckless wight
With lather made himself a fright,
And used the keen-edged cutlery.

With napkin near his glass arrayed,
Each man then drew his razor blade,
While soap and brush a lather made,
To hide the dreadful butchery.

And whiter yet that face should grow,
When all the glorious beard laid low,
His glass a woman's face shall show,
Shorn of its manly majesty.

The razor glides. Before it fall
Mustachio and imperial—
The stately beard and whiskers, all
The victims of its treachery.

Ah! few continue to be men,
For many even glory, when
Each day the soapy again
Is made their manhood's sepulcher!

Singular Woman—Wife of Aaron Burr.

In Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, there is a picture of a house on Manhattan Island that was erected one hundred and fifteen years ago, and which was at one time the head-quarters of Gen. Washington. It is situated near the High Bridge, over the Hudson river, and though really within the limits of New York city, is surrounded by forest and dells, giving it a rural and wild aspect. The grounds are beautifully improved, the gardens laid out with taste, and everything around the establishment bears the marks of refinement and wealth.

On this historical spot lives a venerable woman, whose history has been varied as the changes in her country's progress has been rapid. Madame Jumel is a native of Providence, Rhode Island. Her maiden name was Miss Bowen. She came to New York about the year 1798, and in 1805 was married to M. Jumel, but then a refugee from the bloody massacre of St. Domingo. They did not live long together from incompatability of temper, or some other cause. He soon afterwards died, leaving her three millions of francs in France.

She frequently visited Paris, always living in a style commensurate with her husband's pretensions and wealth. She moved in the highest circles, both in France and in this country, of that day, and received the court and homage of the most distinguished men of the time. She subsequently married Aaron Burr, somewhere about the year 1816, but they, too, soon separated. After his death, she continued to live in seclusion at her stately residence on this island, with the exception of occasional visits to Paris.

She was there soon after Louis Napoleon became Emperor, and was at the Tuilleries on the occasion of a grand ball, when the Emperor recognized her as the widow of his old friend (which one tradition does not state.) Her residence is described as an earthly paradise, minus the angels.

Everything that art can achieve, or taste desire, or money procure, may be found there. Costly paintings, (and among them a genuine Ruben's,) articles of vertue, presents from noble and distinguished persons, autographs and everything that is considered rare, and costly, and curious may be seen there in lavish profusion.

Madame Jumel lives the life of a recluse. She knows nothing of, and will have nothing to do with her neighbors around Fort Washington, with a very few exceptions. Even the boys have a judicious fear of her, and trouble neither her orchards nor her flower gardens, nor anything that is hers.

Every evening a gun is fired off on her premises to warn intruders. Very few persons ever solicit permission to view her grounds, and only a favored minority of these ever have their petition granted.

This old lady, now seventy eight years of age, has one penchant, and that is for gathering around her refugees from Europe. She is always taking care of a flock of them, and to make them useful, whenever a good musician comes along she gets him the instrument with which he is most familiar, and in this way she keeps up a very pleasant band of music, which entertains her by their repeated performances.

Madame Jumel, from having mingled so much in the best kind of society, has all the courtly graces and blandness of manner which distinguished *les dames d'Honneur* of the last century. To society and the world generally she bears herself very haughtily, forbidding anything like approaches to familiarity. She is as much of a despot in her own dominions as any monarch who sways a sceptre. She likes her mode of living, has wealth enough, has seen the world, outlived the desires of life, and will consequently probably never again emerge from the quiet enclosure of her elegant residence. She has a beautiful niece living in Bordeaux, who is married, and to whom her property will most likely descend.

The Missourians in Kansas.

It is time (says the St. Louis Republican, the organ of the Whig party of Missouri,) that our journals and our public men should look to the actual condition of affairs in Kansas. For months past a merciless war has been waged upon citizens of that Territory, and of Western Missouri, because they believed that their interest would be consulted, and their rights secured, by making Kansas, at the proper time, a slave State. Prolific as New York is in all that is vulgar and abominable and low-lived, the language of the "Five Points," in their worst days, is purity itself, compared with that which is daily used by a portion of the press of that city, and by the orators who are summoned there to keep up the excitement, in its application to pro-slavery emigrants to Kansas, and to the people of Western Missouri. Now, we have this to say in behalf of the people thus abused and blackguarded, that they are better men, better christians—more ready to do generous and hospitable acts, without making any parade about them—than those who are in the daily habit of aspersing them.—Gov. Reeder has found it necessary to take back so much of the telegraph reports of his speech as makes him apply the term "ruffian" to a portion of the people of Missouri, and there are others who might, with equal propriety, moderate their language when speaking of men as free and as respectable as themselves.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN IRON.—It is clearly established, says the Buffalo Democracy, that American iron is better than British. On the Reading road, where careful examinations have been recorded, and with a tonnage unsurpassed by any railroad on the globe, Zerah Colburn says it is found that American iron wears out but from one-third to one-half as fast as English iron. The average of six year's wear of 60 pound English rail was above 11 per cent. annually. The average of four year's wear of the "Erie" (English) pattern was 16 per cent annually. In American rolled and pig iron the same general superiority is observable. The American pig is both harder and tougher. Some of the leading locomotive builders will use no other than American, on account of its superior hardness for cylinders, driving wheels, etc. For car wheels where the *best* iron is indispensable, American pig is used, we believe, exclusively.

THE BALDERDASH ABOUT THE "THIRD DEGREE" OF THE KNOW-NOTHING ORDER.—The Know-Nothing journals are soft-sawdering their readers with a vast deal of twattle about this degree. They say the Abolitionist cannot belong to this degree. Now the rankest avowed Abolitionist in Northwest Virginia—Dr. T. M. Harris of Ritchie county—is a Know-Nothing of the "Third Degree"—an A, No. 1 Abolitionist, and a Know-Nothing of the "Third Degree."—*Rich. Examiner.*

Gov. Gardner's very last Card.

Governor Gardner gives a new way of enacting Hamlet without the Prince. He agrees with his confederates to rebuke their abolition movements, and they agree, no doubt, to let him do so, provided he will give them equal liberty to rebuke them. Hence Hamlet becomes a mere figment of the piece, and is overwhelmed by the other characters. The last performance of Governor Gardner is to veto the bill practically repealing the fugitive slave law, lately passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. The sequel is that the legislature turn about, and pass the bill, over his head, by immense majorities in both branches.—The vote is so large against the veto that we are rather surprised the governor should not have made more friends for himself before he concluded to take the responsibility.

The Virginia election is certainly a rare magician! It very nearly made Senator Wilson a "national" man. It seems to have quite capsized Governor Gardner. If it lasted a few days longer, who knows that it would not have converted Hale, Seward, and Sumner? But if it goes against these abolition managers, it may be some trouble for them to "recover arms."—*Washington Union.*

DIED.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, Mrs. ALMIRA E. EARP, in the 32nd year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHARLOTTE, May 24.—Cotton—Sales amount to 800 bales since last report, at prices ranging from 8¾ @ 9¼ cents, with an upward tendency. Corn—$1 @ 1 10, extremes. Bacon—Hog round, 10 cents. Flour $9 50 @ 9 75 ₱ bbl.

NEW YORK, May 26.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is quiet; $3 25 is offered for North County, but holders refuse to sell at this price—stock 9@10,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine is dull at previous rates—stock 6,000 bbls. The supply of Common Rosin is scarcely equal to the demand, and contracts have been made for some 7,000 bbls., not yet made, viz: 3,000 at $1 47½, and 4,000 at $1 50 ₱ bbl., delivered at Wilmington. Tar is inactive, and previous prices are not sustained—the supply recently has been large. City Pitch is $2 50 ₱ bbl. The sales are 5@600 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 44 cents for whole lots, and 44@45, cash, for lots as wanted; 6,000 Wilmington Common Rosin $1 87½@$1 92½ ₱ 310 lb., delivered; 700 do. $1 95; 950 No. 1 and White $2 25@3 87½ ₱ 280 lb.; 84 do. $4 25; 50 North Co. Thin Tar $3 50; 383 Wilmington Shipping do. $3 50@$3 75, in order, in yard; and 40 Southern Pitch $2 37½ ₱ bbl. Rice—The market is steady, with fair prices and moderate sales, which amount for the week to about 600 tcs at $5 75@6 50, cash.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 106,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d, with a steady market. Speculators took 53,000 bales, and exporters 5,000. The quotations are Orleans fair 6¾; Middling 5 3-16; Upland fair 6¼; Middling 5 9-16@5⅝. Breadstuffs remain unchanged, with the exception of Corn, which has advanced 1s, closing steady. Wheat—white 12s@12s 9d; red 10s 9d@11s 9d. Flour—Western Canal 40s@44s 6d for new, and 41s 6d @42s 6d for old; Ohio 44s 6d@45s 6d. Corn—yellow 49s@52s; mixed and white 49s@49s 6d. Wheat and Flour have been steady at unchanged prices. Corn closes with an active demand at an advance of 1s. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 44s@44s 6d. Provisions are generally unchanged. Beef is steady and unchanged and closes with an active speculative demand. Pork—Holders demand an advance. Bacon is stiffer, but not quotably higher. Lard—Demand inoderate at 48@50s. Naval Stores—The market steady and unchanged; Rosin is steady and prices unchanged, sales of the week 3,000 bbls. at 6s@7s 3d for fine; Spirits Turpentine dull, but prices unchanged, sales at 36s. Tallow is steady, but prices unchanged; sales at 55@56s. Rice is steady and unchanged; sales of Carolina at 25s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs are unchanged; the market is dull, and prices unchanged. White wheat 78@84s; red 74@78s. Lard in kegs 50@52s. Iron is dull, and prices unchanged. Welsh Rails on board are quoted at £6 5s; do. Bars at £6 10s on board. *Money Market*—Is easier. Discount rates 3½; Dollars quoted at 4s 11¾d; Eagles 76s 2½d; Consols for money are quoted at 88¾. Freights stiffer, but not higher. Manchester markets dull. Stocks—American securities are dull, but prices unchanged. U. S. 6's, bonds of 1868, are quoted at 106@108, nominal; Md. 5's at 91@92½; Penna. 5's 82@84½.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Trade has considerably improved in the amount of goods sold. Prices continue very low. Large exports of flour and grain are being made for Australia. The clipper ship Charmer is taking in a cargo of California wheat, purchased at 75 cents ₱ bushel, for New York. The closing prices are as follows: Haxall Flour $13 75. Lard in kegs 13½ cents. Chicago Beef $18. Butter (new) 30@40 cents. Hams $18. Clear Pork $17. Spirits Turpentine 65 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton is quiet and firm, and 3000 bales were sold to-day. Middling is worth from 10½ to 10¾ cents ₱